

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 125

28 June 1978

#### REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Foreign Minister Discusses U.S. Defense Treaty	B 1	1/A6
Briefs: Saudi Official Leaves	B 1	1/A6

#### JAPAN

Aben: Japan-PRC Treaty Talks Not To Resume 3 July	C 1	1/A7
Envoy To Discuss Timing of Talks	C 1	1/A7
Dollar Hits New Postwar Low, Closes at 205.35 Yen	C 1	1/A7
Official Pledges Continued Curbs on Car Exports to U.S.	C 2	1/A8
Defense Agency Reports Soviet Warships in Tsugaru Strait	C 2	1/A8
Australia Asks Japan To Increase Its Beef Imports	C 2	1/A8
'Outlines' of Government White Paper in International Trade	C 3	1/A9
Ministers Comment on Prospects of Multinational Trade Talks	C 4	1/A10
Briefs: Prince, Princess Return	C 4	1/A10

#### NORTH KOREA

Another 'Fishing Boat' Reported Sunk by ROK 27 June	D 1	1/A11
25 June Rally Adopts Letter of Appeal to People of ROK	D 1	1/A11
Local Anti-U.S. Rallies Commemorate Anniversary of War	D 4	1/A14
Provincial Rallies	D 6	1/B2
Sinchon Meeting	D 7	1/B3
Kim Pong-chu Speech	D 7	1/B3
Kim Il-song Greeted Machel on Mozambique Anniversary	D 10	1/B6
Economic Delegation to Mozambique	D 11	1/B7
PRC Foreign Ministry Denounces Japan-ROK Shelf Accord	D 11	1/B7
'Emergency International Conference' Resolutions on Korea	D 11	1/B7
Yugoslav Party Congress Supports Reunification	D 12	1/B8
TASS Supports DPRK Cause in Anti-U.S. Struggle	D 13	1/B9
Criticizes ROK Military Exercise	D 14	1/B10
Reunification Committee Protests 'War Exercises'	D 14	1/B10

#### SOUTH KOREA

Defense Ministry Announces Sinking of DPRK Vessel	E 1	1/B11
U.S. Press Reports on Kim Tong-cho Denied	E 1	1/B11
Cut in PL-480 Imports 'Will Not Upset Supply'	E 2	1/B12
President Pak Calls for Further Developing Yusin	E 2	1/B12
Ruling Party Reaffirms February Election Date	E 3	1/B13
Parties Issue Statements on Anniversary of War	E 3	1/B13
Seoul Newspapers Hail Pak Proposal to DPRK	E 3	1/B13
Government Plans To Increase Diplomatic Posts Abroad	E 4	1/B14
Table Tennis Association To Protest Remarks by Japanese	E 4	1/B14
Willing To Play in DPRK Tourney	E 5	1/C1
RPR Radio Denounces U.S. Warship's Pusan Port Call	E 5	1/C1
Briefs: Fishery Council	E 5	1/C1

## MONGOLIA

Batmonh Leads Delegation to Bucharest CEMA Session	F 1	1/C2
Tsedenbal Receives Director General of UNESCO	F 1	1/C2
Report on Visit by Austrian Communist Erwin Scharf	F 1	1/C2
PRAVDA Article Denouncing U.S. Policy Cited	F 2	1/C3

## CAMBODIA

Sihanouk, Penn Nouth Messages on Vietnamese Coup Plot Failure	H 1	1/C4
Sihanouk Congratulations	H 1	1/C4
Penn Nouth Congratulations	H 1	1/C4
Ambassador to DPRK Attends Solidarity Banquet	H 2	1/C5
Khieu Samphan Greets Madagascar Chief of State	H 4	1/C7
Malaysian Ambassador Visits Siem Reap-Angkor Sector	H 4	1/C7
Departs for Peking	H 4	1/C7

## LAOS

DPRK Embassy Marks Anti-U.S. Struggle Month	I 1	1/C8
Maisouk Saisompheng Speaks at 'Support DPRK' Rally	I 1	1/C8
Finance Delegation Returns From Visit to Vietnam	I 3	1/C10
Phoumi Vongvichit Holds Talks With CSSR Premier Strougal	I 3	1/C10
Briefs: Youth Gifts From Soviet Union; Buddhist Delegation Returns	I 3	1/C10

## THAILAND

Official Speaks on Planned Oil Purchases From China	J 1	1/C11
Troops Alerted Due to Burmese Government-Insurgent Clashes	J 1	1/C11
Press Asked To Limit Reports on Pattani Separatists	J 1	1/C11
Text of Draft Constitution Published in POST [23 Jun]	J 2	1/C12
Phayao Governor Speaks on Insurgent Problem	J 26	1/E8
Kanchanaburi Governor Statement	J 26	1/E8
Briefs: Election to ILO Governing Body	J 26	1/E8

## VIETNAM

Foreign Ministry Issues Note to PRC Embassy in Hanoi	K 1	1/E9
PRC Held 'Fully Responsible' for Worsening Relations	K 3	1/E11
GDR, Poland, Hungary Support SRV in Dispute With PRC	K 4	1/E12
UK Group, Swedish Press	K 4	1/E12
CPUSA Leader Cited	K 5	1/E13
AFP Reports Vietnamese Invasion of Cambodia	K 5	1/E13
VNA Statement Refutes Cambodian Coup Plot Charges	K 6	1/E14
Radio Commentary Scores 'Slander'	K 7	1/F1
Army Paper Scorns Charges	K 8	1/F2
Radio Cites French Journalist's Account of Cambodian 'Genocide'	K 9	1/F3
NHAN DAN Article Supports DPRK People's Just Struggle [24 Jun]	K 10	1/F4
Radio Commentary	K 11	1/F5
Fatherland Front Message	K 12	1/F6
Mass Organizations Voice Support	K 13	1/F7
Iraqi Party-Government Delegation Arrives in Hanoi	K 13	1/F7
Talks Begin [Baghdad Voice of the Masses]	K 14	1/F8

Fatherland Front Delegation Visits GDR 14-24 June	K 14	1/F8
State Planning Delegation Visits Hungary 9-21 June	K 15	1/F9
Delegation Arrives in Bucharest for CEMA Session	K 15	1/F9
Cattle Donated by Cuba Arrive in Lam Dong Province	K 15	1/F9
Nationalities Commission Chairman Transferred to 'Other Duties'	K 16	1/F10
Binh Tri Thien Militia, Self-Defense Forces Conduct Exercises	K 16	1/F10
Cam Pha District Sets Up Mobile Militia, Self-Defense Units	K 17	1/F11
Ho Chi Minh City Bourgeois Traders Switch to Production	K 17	1/F11
Vo Chi Cong Presides Over Conference on Northern Agriculture	K 17	1/F11
Agriculture Ministry Urges Completion of Rice Transplanting	K 18	1/F12
Output of Factories in South Reported	K 19	1/F13
Death of Maj Gen Nguyen Van Vinh Announced	K 19	1/F13

## AUSTRALASIA

Melbourne Reports Opening of Ministerial Talks With Japan	M 1	1/F14
Talks Conclude [KYODO]	M 2	1/G1

## INDONESIA

Suharto, Lee Kuan Yew End Private Talks in Bali	N 1	1/G2
Sudharmono Comments on Talks	N 1	1/G2
Singapore Diesels Restricted	N 2	1/G3
Briefs: Iranian Loan	N 2	1/G3

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Hussein Addresses Nation in Pre-Election Broadcast	O 1	1/G4
Paramount Ruler Appoints New Sabah Chief of State	O 1	1/G4
Briefs: Rubber Subsidy	O 1	1/G4

## PHILIPPINES

AFP: Dissident Reportedly Escapes to U.S.	P 1	1/G5
Marcos Says Tenure of Interim Assembly Indefinite [AFP]	P 1	1/G5

Item 856-B-3 P-Ex 7.10: FBIS-APA-78-125

FBIS-APA-78-125  
Wednesday  
28 June 1978  
Vol IV No 125

# DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED**  
ORIGINAL

## ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution  
From NTIS

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

90



REF ID: A66000

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

IV. 28 Jun 78

R E P U B L I C   O F   C H I N A

B 1

#### FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. DEFENSE TREATY

OW270613Y Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Taipei--Minister of Foreign Affairs Shen Chang-huan today was invited to report on Sino-U.S. relations at a closed session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan.

Minister Shen stressed that the alliance between China and the United States is based on the vital interests of both sides. U.S. dealings with the communist bandits not only hurt long-standing ties between China and the United States as allies and the vital interests of both sides but will also seriously affect the peace and stability in the entire Asian and Pacific region. Our government has always maintained a solemn stand against the so-called Shanghai Communique and any U.S. dealings with the bandits.

Minister Shen pointed out: It will be a serious mistake for the United States to think that the communist bandits will play an important role in the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. If the United States continues to pursue the wrong course of joining hands with the bandits to oppose Russia, it not only will fail to obtain the expected results but will create new international tension, even war crises.

He warned: The United States will be taking a great risk if it fails to see the innate anti-U.S. nature of the communist bandits and believes that they will honor any of their promises or commitments.

Minister Shen further pointed out: The mutual defense treaty between China and the United States was ratified by both parties according to their respective constitutional processes. In the United States, the treaty carries the force of the supreme law of the land. Therefore, it can never be substituted by an unilateral declaration by the U.S.

For a long time, the Republic of China has been a most faithful ally of the United States. Should the United States choose to scrap the mutual defense treaty for the sake of pleasing the communist bandits, not only the government and people of the Republic of China, but all other allies and friends of the United States would lose confidence in U.S. commitments.

Minister Shen also stressed: Today, the importance of the existence of the Republic of China and its growing strength for the peace and collective security of the Asian and Pacific region cannot be overlooked.

#### BRIEFS

SAUDI OFFICIAL LEAVES--Taipei, 15 Jun--Nasser Mohammad al-Salloum, Saudi Arabia's vice communications minister, left Thursday afternoon for Manila, concluding a six-day visit here. Al-Salloum reached an agreement with his Chinese counterpart, S.H. Chen, under which the ROC will dispatch a group of senior technicians to help the kingdom conduct highway project research. Earlier in the day, accompanied by H.C. Yen, president of the Ret-Ser Engineering Agency, al-Salloum made an inspection tour of the agency's computer center and a furniture factory. Al-Salloum expressed the hope that Ret-Ser will help Saudi Arabia to establish a similar computer control system. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW]

ABE: JAPAN-PRC TREATY TALKS NOT TO RESUME 3 JULY

OW280047Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jun (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Tuesday peace and friendship treaty negotiations with China would not be resumed July 3 as proposed by Japan. Abe, who spoke at a news conference, did not elaborate, but another government leader said the delay was due to "some reasons on the part of China."

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda also told reporters there were little chances of the treaty talks being started July 3.

Japan last week formally proposed to Peking that the long-stalled treaty negotiations be resumed July 3 at working level. China has not yet responded to this. The chief cabinet secretary said the government intended to make contact with Peking this week on the negotiations timetable.

#### Envoy To Discuss Timing of Talks

OW280415Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jun (KYODO)--Shoji Sato, ambassador to China, will meet with a Chinese Government official in a day or two to hold discussions on when the proposed negotiations for the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries will be resumed in Peking, a government source said Wednesday.

The source said it is not clear who will be the Chinese negotiator because Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nian-lung, believed to be the negotiator, is ill. Japan had earlier wanted to reopen the negotiations on July 3.

DOLLAR HITS NEW POSTWAR LOW, CLOSES AT 205.35 YEN

OW280947Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 28 Jun (KYODO)--The U.S. dollar closed at yen 205.35 in Tokyo Wednesday after hitting another postwar low of yen 203.80 at one time amid worries about prospects for U.S. energy programs.

In a flurry of selling triggered by reports that the U.S. Senate voted Tuesday to block additional oil import fees, the dollar broke the previous low of yen 204.50 it touched momentarily Monday. The Senate move clouded prospects for the oil price equalization tax, designed to boost U.S. oil prices and discourage consumption of huge amounts of imported oil--a major factor behind the dollar's weakness.

The restriction on the import fees discounted favorable reports that the U.S. trade deficit was cut substantially last month, sending the dollar lower against other key currencies in New York. The new high in Tokyo represented the yen's de facto revaluation of 17.8 percent since the beginning of the year and 51.1 percent over the December 1971 Smithsonian rate at which the Japanese currency was repegged as part of a multilateral currency realignment.

The Bank of Japan's intervention was minimal in effect, market sources said, allowing the market force of supply and demand to decide the exchange rate. There was talk it would be hard to stop the dollar's decline before it reaches yen 200 level. Turnover totaled dollar 650 million compared with dollar 536 million the previous day.

14. 28 Jun 78

C 2

JAPAN

In forward dealings, the yen further strengthened, with the spread between spot and forward deals widening from 2.70 to 2.75 for three-month contracts and the discount on six-month deals remaining unchanged at 5.30 point. Futures volume came to dollar 101 million compared with dollar 129 million.

#### OFFICIAL PLEDGES CONTINUED CURBS ON CAR EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW280645Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jun (KYODO)--Eiji Nonaka, parliamentary vice minister of international trade and industry, assured Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford Motor Co., Wednesday [28 June] that his ministry would continue to control Japanese car exports to the United States under its "administrative guidance."

Nonaka gave the assurance when the Ford Motor chairman visited him at his office to exchange views on bilateral automobile trade. During the 30-minute meeting, Ford told Nonaka that he did not think there was any problem in bilateral auto trade at present but that protectionism may mount in the United States against Japanese car exports, if and when economic conditions worsen, resulting in increased unemployment in the U.S. auto industry. Nonaka replied he, too, did not think there was any problem between the Japanese and American automobile industries at the moment, apart from the overall trade imbalance.

From a long-range viewpoint, however, MITI considers it necessary to exercise moderation in car exports, he said. Therefore, he added, MITI would continue to control car shipments to the United States under its "administrative guidance." Nonaka also said MITI believed it necessary to study the most desirable form of the domestic automobile industry so as to prevent Japanese automobile exports from causing international troubles.

Nonaka then urged Ford to increase its car exports to Japan by lowering their prices. Ford said Japan should reduce its commodity tax on cars. According to a MITI official who was present at the Nonaka-Ford meeting, no mention was made on a possible financial linkup between Ford Motor Co. and Japan's Tokyo Kogyo Co.

#### DEFENSE AGENCY REPORTS SOVIET WAR SHIPS IN TSUGARU STRAIT

OW270537Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Jun (KYODO)--Three missile-equipped Soviet warships were seen cruising through the Tsugaru Strait between Honshu and Hokkaido Tuesday morning [27 June], the Defense Agency reported. The agency said the ships included two cruisers and one destroyer which took part in an antisubmarine exercise off Guam early this month.

The Soviet ships apparently were en route to their home port of Vladivostok. Three other Soviet warships were seen cruising back and forth across the strait Monday.

#### AUSTRALIA ASKS JAPAN TO INCREASE ITS BEEF IMPORTS

OW270419Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 27 Jun (KYODO)--Australian Deputy Prime Minister J.D. Anthony has asked Japan to expand its imports of Australian beef to 130,000 tons a year by 1980, Japanese sources said Tuesday [27 June]. The request was made at the current Japan-Australian ministerial meeting which started in Canberra Monday, the sources said.

The Australian delegation also suggested that Japan impose a surcharge on imported beef, which would be used to protect domestic cattle raisers and lower beef retail prices, the sources said. Japan imported 95,000 tons of Australian beef in fiscal 1977 and set the import quota for the first six months of this fiscal year at 48,000 tons.

'OUTLINE' OF GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

OW270429Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Jun (KYODO)--Following is the outline of Japan's 1978 white paper on international trade:

--The recovery tempo of advanced nations' economies slowed down in 1977. World economies are increasingly becoming interdependent, so much so that the national policies of individual countries alone turn out to be insufficient to bring about economic recovery. International cooperation is now needed.

--World trade in 1977 rose 4 percent in quantity from the previous year, a rate of increase that was far below the 11 percent recorded in 1976. Among European countries, trade-protectionist measures are not being strongly called for.

--To curb such trends, an early settlement in multilateral trade negotiations is being sought. Japan, at various international conferences, has pointed to the danger that trade protectionism would lead to a contraction of world trade, and called strongly for the need for a firm adherence to the free-trade system.

--Japan's current account surplus hit an all-time high of \$10,918 million in 1977, reflecting excess investment abroad as well as excess savings at home which scaled down domestic demand.

--With the economic recovery continuing at a slow pace, business fixed investment dropped sharply, depressed by excess capacity now evident in the light of a large gap between supply and demand. Production of raw materials remained extremely sluggish, increasing a gap in output between industries.

--A pause in the economic activities resulted in a decline in imports, while driving up exports, which in turn helped increase the nation's current account surplus.

--An equilibrium in the balance of payments must be achieved by increasing imports and stimulating domestic production. From the medium-and long-range perspective, there is the need to lower the ratio of raw material imports in the nation's overall purchases from abroad, to promote horizontal trade and to aim at a steady increase in imports of finished products.

--The decline in international trade competitiveness of Japanese products resulting from the recent upswing in the yen's foreign exchange value will steadily grow into an export growth arresting factor.

--Such a climb in the yen's exchange value is also giving rise to an increasing disparity among different industries in capacity to adapt to such a change in the exchange rate. Depending on business lines, there are not a few industrial enterprises facing the menace of growth slowdowns or decreases in their export volume.

--Under the circumstances, efforts are to be desired on the part of all enterprises concerned to rebuild the international trade competitiveness of their products through more sophistication or addition of higher values, to make the most of the international buying power of the yen that has increased due to such a climb in the yen's exchange

--Meanwhile, just how effectively to distribute the merits of such a rise in the yen's exchange value in the entire national economic context will have to be studied.

--There is a limit to the impact of such foreign exchange rate changes to adjust the international balance-of-payment disequilibrium. It will henceforth be necessary for all nations concerned to bring forth a proper policy to control general demands (a combination of industrial and consumer demands for goods and services).

--In making exports, Japan should exert such efforts as exercising moderation to prevent trade frictions, developing products that will find little competition with foreign nations and diversifying export markets so as to avoid concentrating on particular markets.

--The nation, which has obtained the position of an economic power through trade, cannot evade making efforts and shouldering burdens to put its industrial structure in place in a reasonable international economic system in order to maintain the principle of free trade.

--Overseas investment will increase in the future with income in recipient countries rising and Japanese firms seeking expanded international operations.

--Japan, one of the main pillars of the world economy together with the United States and Europe, has an international obligation to contribute actively to its sound development.

--It is necessary in this regard for Japan to reduce its large balance of payments surplus on the basis of an expanding-equilibrium principle, seek further internationalization of Japan's economy in terms of its external system and trade structure, and, for the purpose of assuring stable energy supplies as well, strengthen friendly ties with foreign countries.

#### MINISTERS COMMENT ON PROSPECTS OF MULTINATIONAL TRADE TALKS

OW270609Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Jun (KYODO)--The Tokyo round of multilateral negotiations for freer world trade will not be wound up before a summit of the seven largest industrial democracies scheduled for mid-July in Bonn, Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama indicated Tuesday [27 June]. Murayama told a news conference following a regular Cabinet meeting the summit will limit talks on the Tokyo round to confirmation of basic policies.

The United States, the European Common Market and Japan are seeking to conclude the trade negotiations at the July 16-17 summit but Murayama's remarks indicated the talks are lagging behind the goal. Meanwhile, External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba told the Cabinet meeting that further cooperation of ministries concerned is required to bring the Tokyo round to a successful conclusion.

Ushiba specified expansion of an import quota on oranges and further tariff cuts on 15 industrial products as concessions Japan is required to make to achieve a breakthrough in the trade talks. He will confer with U.S. trade ambassador Robert Strauss and Common Market Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp in Geneva about a week before the summit in a bid to iron out differences among the three parties on the Tokyo round, he added. Ushiba made the report following talks with the two in Washington last week.

#### BRIEFS

PRINCE, PRINCESS RETURN--Tokyo, 27 Jun--Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko returned home Tuesday afternoon [27 June] from a three-week tour that took them to Paraguay and Brazil. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW]



## ANOTHER 'FISHING BOAT' REPORTED SUNK BY ROK 27 JUNE

BK280347Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique again committed the brutal act of sinking a peaceful fishing boat of the northern half of the republic which lost its course due to a thick fog while catching fish in the west sea and of kidnapping fishermen aboard it.

At around 18:24 June 27, the angle fishing net boat No. 512 of the Nampo fishery station lost its course due to a thick fog--which made nothing visible even an inch ahead--while catching fish in the sea off Changsangot, Ryongyon county, South Hwanghae Province, and tried to find its course in the sea southwest of Changsangot. At that time the command ship of our side ordered by wireless the angle fishing net boat No. 512 which was astray to sail northward.

Nevertheless, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique mobilized a destroyer, high-speed craft and patrol craft to surround our fishing boat sailing to the north and desperately tried to capture it. When they failed to capture our fishing boat sailing to the north to regain its course, the South Korean puppet clique opened fire at our fishing boat at around 20:30 and committed the brutal act of sinking the boat and kidnapping six fishermen.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique committed this piratic act against our fishing boat in the west sea after they perpetrated in May the brutal act of indiscriminately shelling our peaceful fishing boat adrift in the high seas of the east sea due to engine trouble, sinking it and killing or kidnapping our fishermen, this fully shows that the rascals are indeed the cruel human butchers.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must apologize for the crime they committed again and send back unconditionally and immediately our fishermen they kidnapped. If they refuse to accept our just demand and keep detaining the fishermen and weave a plot, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. Pyongyang, June 28, 1978.

## 25 JUNE RALLY ADOPTS LETTER OF APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF ROK

SK271155Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0919 GMT 25 Jun 78 SK

["Letter of Appeal to the South Korean People" delivered at Pyongyang mass rally on 25 June to observe the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle day--live]

[Text] The letter of appeal to the South Korean people: Brethren in South Korea, 28 years have passed since the U.S. imperialists triggered the criminal war of aggression in Korea. Marking this day, recalling the grave days when the entire country was placed under the miserable disaster of war, we can hardly suppress our growing national indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Twenty-eight years ago the U.S. imperialists triggered a war of aggression in our country with the wild ambition to erase our young republic and occupy all of Korea and the Asian Continent. Mobilizing all available destructive means and lethal weapons, the vicious U.S. imperialist beasts burned this beautiful and lovely fatherland, reduced cities and villages to ashes and snatched the life away from several million brothers and sisters.

Because of the barbarous war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists, there is no Korean who did not lose a member of his dear family and who did not suffer damage to his livelihood. This notwithstanding, Korea stood on its feet again like a phoenix. With firm determination not to live again as slaves of the imperialists, even if they might die, our people fought a fierce live-or-die struggle against the enemy. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the outstanding military strategist, our people and the Korean People's Army displayed unparalleled courage and mass heroism in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Thus an historic victory was scored to proudly protect the fatherland's sovereignty and the fruits of revolution.

Long since the historic day when a salute of guns fired into the sky to celebrate the heroic Korean people's victory, our people have struggled for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification. However, peace is yet to come to this land. Rather, the dark clouds of war hang overhead and signs of the danger of permanent national division, not reunification, are increasing. This is a condemnable situation and it is the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are responsible for creating this situation which no Korean wants to see. The U.S. imperialists, far from learning a lesson from their shameful defeat in the Korean war and withdrawing from South Korea, are continuously implementing a colonial subjugation policy in South Korea and attempting aggression and war. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that there has been no change in the U.S. Government's hostile and aggressive policy toward our country.

It has been a quarter of a century since the realization of an armistice in Korea. During this period, the world and the times have changed. However, the U.S. policy of aggression and war toward Korea has not changed a bit. Sharpening the sword of aggression, the U.S. imperialists consistently bring guns, set up fortresses and pursue the criminal policy of war. In recent years the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war against the Korean people has become more cunning and brazen. The present U.S. ruling circles, which beat the drum of troop withdrawal from South Korea, have retreated further from their original troop withdrawal pledge and are trumpeting an aggressive arms buildup. Behind the deceptive signboard of ground troop withdrawal, they are increasing the strength of the U.S. Navy and Air Force in South Korea, providing the puppets with massive military assistance and extensively bringing in new types of lethal weapons.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' frantic arms buildup racket, military bases are being expanded, ammunition depots are increasing unprecedentedly in South Korea, tension is rising and the danger of war becomes greater as days pass. The U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into an aggressive military base and a powderkeg for war, frantically carry out military exercise rackets against the republic, threatening the people with guns and swords.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists last March waged a joint U.S.-South Korean operational exercise called "Team Spirit '78," mobilizing more than 100,000 troops and nuclear attack forces, proves that the scoundrels' bellicosity is exceeding the danger point. Because of the adventurous war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, not a day goes by in South Korea without the booming of guns, flames and gunfire on the land and sea and in the air of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists prevaricate that their criminal war rackets are for peace and security in Korea. This is contradictory criminal logic. How could this saber rattling--waged by those who sneaked into another's nation from far away with guns and nuclear weapons--be for peace? How could a burglar who trespassed in another's house carrying a knife offer security to others? The peace and security that the U.S. imperialists are raving about are nothing but slogans for aggression and war; slogans for division to fabricate "two Koreas."



To achieve this vicious objective, the U.S. imperialists established the atrocious yusin fascist regime in South Korea and are protecting it with gun and sword, driving the nation-selling scoundrels toward the road of fascism and war.

We cannot conceive of the existence of the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime without protection by the United States; we cannot conceive of treacherous acts of nation-selling traitors without instigation by the United States. It is possible only through the instigation of the United States that the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique today, declaring an emergency law in addition to the notorious yusin dictatorship, threatens people with imprisonment and hanging, barbarously oppressing and massacring those who seek democracy and the peaceful reunification of the nation. It is possible only because of the support of the United States in dollars and forces that the puppets are striding along the road of criminal war and permanent division.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors, forcibly occupying half of our nation and riding over the sovereignty of the South Korean people, a war which brings calamity to our fatherland. They are the ringleaders of division. We, in the name of this meeting, sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their frantic war maneuvering, scheming to achieve the "two Koreas" plot and challenging our people's desire for peace and peaceful reunification.

South Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters, the situation created in our country today earnestly demands that all Korean people who desire peace and peaceful reunification rise in an all-out struggle to check and smash the schemes for new war provocation and the "two-Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. If we do not stop the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets our nation and people cannot escape the disaster of war and prevent the tragedy of permanent division. It is we Korean people who should check the impending tragedy and calamity to the people-- and the people who are directly concerned are our people. No one else will clear the dark cloud of war away from this land, prevent the danger of permanent division or solve the question of reunification.

The patriotic forces both in the North and South, surmounting all difficulties we may face, should rise to remove the danger of war in this land and make all efforts to expedite the peaceful reunification of the nation. The prime target in our people's struggle for peace and peaceful reunification of the nation is the U.S. imperialists. We cannot live peacefully with wolves in the house. All South Korean people, firmly uniting under the banner of the anti-imperialists for independence and nation-saving, should wage a sacred struggle to oppose the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and smash their policy of colonialism and subjugation.

Wage a vigorous struggle for the U.S. troop pull-out from South Korea as early as possible! Wage a persistent struggle to smash the evil hand of the Japanese militarists who are sneaking into South Korea again, involved in the U.S. imperialists' schemes for aggression, war and division!

The criminal acts stepped up by the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique, which is waging an adventurous war racket in South Korea, are bringing about serious discord among the people. All Korean people, fight vigorously to crush the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's new war provocation maneuvers and to thwart and frustrate the puppet army's drafting, requisition of war supplies, construction of military bases and military exercise!

The people in the North and the South are people of the same blood and brethren, not enemies. The South Korean officers and men resolutely reject orders by the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique forcing them to level gun muzzles at the breasts of compatriots and, siding with the people, resolutely struggle against the aggressors and traitors!

Liquidation of fascist rule is part of the struggle to crush the war maneuvers. Persistently and vigorously fight to repeal the yusin dictatorship and the emergency measures, to realize the democraticization of society and free the patriotic people and democratic personages who were unjustly arrested and imprisoned.

The fatherland's reunification is the supreme task of our nation. Resolutely fight to thwart and frustrate the domestic and foreign splittists' "two Koreas" plot attempting to divide one Korea into two, to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification according to the three principles and five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification.

Korea belongs to the Korean people. No foreign forces have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of our people. The United States should totally withdraw all aggressive forces and stop supporting the puppets by force of arms. It should not interfere in the South Korean people's struggle to realize the democraticization of society. If the United States in good faith wants peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, it should find a way to peacefully solve the Korean question above all through contacts with the DPRK Government, instead of coming up with many unrealistic conditions.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop their moves toward new aggression in South Korea and refrain from further committing acts against Korea's reunification.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should cease its repression of the people with the support of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets and treasonous acts seeking war and permanent division and should step down from power at once in accord with the South Korean people's demand.

The struggle of the South Korean people, who fight for the just cause of independence under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology, will be victorious without fail. Let us all fight more resolutely in a victorious march, firmly united under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the genius of revolution, the sun of our people and legendary hero--to establish one peaceful, reunified and independent Korea. Long live the reunified Korean people.

#### LOCAL ANTI-U.S. RALLIES COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARY OF WAR

SK280630Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Mass rallies and demonstrations to observe the 25 June day of anti-U.S. imperialist struggle were held in Hyesan city, Sinuiju city and Wonsan city on 26 and 27 June. Working people of all walks of life and students in the cities gathered at the rally sites, shouting slogans denouncing and condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges--the out-and-out enemies of our people.

Respectfully placed at the rally sites were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Hung at the mass rally sites were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" The mass rallies began with the playing of the national anthem.

The mass rally held in Hyesan city on 26 June was attended by responsible functionaries of local party and power organs including (Yim Su-man), Kim Ung-suk and (Yi Chin-hung); responsible functionaries of local administrative and economic organs; and responsible functionaries of local working people's organizations, together with the working people.

Amid the shouting of "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors--the out-and-out enemies!" "Down with the traitor Pak Chong-hui clique!" "Let us smash the scheme for reinvasion by the Japanese militarists!" and "Let us reunify the fatherland independently, upholding

the policy for fatherland reunification set forth by the great leader!" representatives of working masses of all strata spoke at the rally.

Speakers unanimously said that the U.S. imperialists are sinister and brazen aggressors and plunderers who have invaded our country throughout history and have made our people harbor an inveterate grudge against them. Speakers pointed out that on 25 June 1950 the U.S. imperialists triggered the Korean war with the wild ambition of erasing our young republic, slaughtering our people and reducing our cities and villages to ashes. Noting that, firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army mercilessly annihilated and mopped up the aggressors and finally won brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war. Speakers emphasized that this historic victory proved that the Korean people, blessed with the wise leadership of the great leader, are ever-victorious and invincible, and that people who struggle for the cause of justice under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence cannot be dominated by any force.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are running wild to fabricate "two Koreas" by continuously occupying South Korea, not giving up their wild ambition for aggression against Korea, speakers stressed that our people will never tolerate any maneuvers by domestic and foreign splittists to divide the country and nation and will achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the policy for fatherland reunification unfolded by the great leader.

The mass rally held in Sinuiju city on 26 June was attended by responsible functionaries of local party and power organs including Kim Kyong-yul, Choe Kwan-pu and Kang Chu-hwan; responsible functionaries of local administrative and economic organs; and responsible functionaries of local working people's organizations, together with the working people.

Exposing in detail the cruelty, mercilessness and brutality of the U.S. imperialists, representatives of working people of all strata who spoke at the mass rally unanimously said that our people's inveterate grudge against the U.S. imperialists pierces the sky and earth. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the occupation by U.S. imperialists of South Korea and their aggressive policy have been the source of all misfortunes of our nation, the basic obstacles hindering our country's reunification and constant sources of war.

Pointing out that the danger of war, rather than peace, is growing in Korea today and the tragedy of division continues because of the criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation schemes by the U.S. imperialists--who are continuing their forcible occupation of South Korea--the speakers stressed that the socialist forces of the North and the patriotic and democratic forces of the South, joining together, should vigorously struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland.

Speakers also urged that the U.S. imperialists stop their reckless playing with fire, withdraw from South Korea completely, taking along their armed forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and discontinue at once their schemes to obstruct peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

They strongly demanded that the reactionary Japanese ruling circles not follow the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea, not leave Japanese territory at the hands of the U.S. imperialists as their launching, logistics and rear base, and not instigate the Pak Chong-hui clique to dash along the road of war and division.

Representatives of working people of various strata spoke at a rally in Wonsan city held on 27 June. The rally was attended by a number of working people, Kang Chom-ku, (Choe I-pil) and responsible functionaries of local party, government, administrative and economic organs and workers' organizations.

Pointing out that the danger of war is increasing in Korea because of new war preparation maneuvers and the policy of national division pursued by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, they sternly denounced the traitors for their criminal and vicious nation-selling atrocities and for dashing along the road of permanent division and war with the help of outside forces. Stressing that aggression by outside forces cannot be prevented and the dignity of the nation cannot be preserved as long as such a gang of traitors as the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique remains, the speakers appealed to the South Korean people to vigorously struggle to sweep out the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique, achieve the democratization of South Korean society, and accomplish the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The speakers resolved to more firmly consolidate our revolutionary forces to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve the great task of fatherland reunification. They further pledged to score great advances in all sectors of socialist construction, upholding the letter from the party Central Committee, and prepare themselves to deal a resounding retaliatory blow at the aggressors if they recklessly challenge us. The rally concluded with the music "March Song for Guerrillas," and a grand demonstration by the masses followed.

#### Provincial Rallies

SK280410Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Pyongsong, Hamhung, Haeju, Chongjin, Kaesong and other provincial seats on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism." The rallies were attended each by tens of thousands of working people, youth and students.

The attendants vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists, war criminals and enemy of national reunification, and their stooges, shouting slogans: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!" "Let us frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique!" and "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once, taking along all your destruction weapons including nuclear weapons!"

Representatives of working people of various strata spoke at the rallies. The speakers pointed out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had incessantly perpetrated aggressive acts against Korea started the brigandish war of aggression against our republic on June 25, 1950. The criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean war clearly showed that they are the most truculent and brutal aggressors, ogres in human skin and heinous enemy of humanity who must be cursed and denounced down through generations, stressed the speakers.

They said that the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, have been ceaselessly committing acts of aggression and war against the northern half of the republic in wanton violation of the armistice agreement. They stressed: The U.S. imperialists must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw forthwith from South Korea in accordance with the U.N. resolution and their own "pledges". The Japanese reactionaries must give up the foolish design to get a windfall by partaking in the former's policy of aggression and war.



If the domestic and foreign splittists persistently take the road of obstructing Korean reunification and unleashing a new war of aggression, lending a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of our people and the unanimous voice of the world peaceloving people, they will get only a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliation and meet deserved destruction, warned the speakers. The mass rallies were followed by demonstrations.

#### Sinchon Meeting

OW271019Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--On "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" the workers, trade union members, agricultural working people and school children and youth of our country firmly resolved to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy who started invading our country more than 100 years ago and the 20th-century cannibals who ignited a war of aggression in this land 28 years ago and slaughtered people most barbarously and cruelly and are now running wild to unleash another war in Korea.

Workers and trade union members held a meeting on June 23 to expose and denounce the nefarious crimes of the U.S. imperialist murderers and make an oath of revenge in Sinchon where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops cold-bloodedly slaughtered a large number of our peaceable people in the period of the past Korean war.

Kim Pong-chu spoke at the meeting. Many others also took the floor. Saying that our people bear bitter resentment in their hearts against the enemy, the speakers stressed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up the "two Koreas" plot and war manoeuvre and withdraw at once from South Korea, taking along all their weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly. A resolution of revenge was read out at the meeting. A similar meeting of school children and youth was held in Sinchon on June 24. On June 25 agricultural working people and their helpers held a meeting in each village to make an oath of revenge.

#### Kim Pong-chu Speech

SK271440Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1325 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Speech by trade union Chairman Kim Pong-chu at a meeting of working class and trade union members held in Sinchon on 23 June--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, under the significant circumstances in which the flames of the 100-day battle blaze high to glorify the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic with a victors' festival, achieving the high goals of the Second 7-year Plan, we are gathered here today with seething antagonism on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of 25 June, when the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in this land. Now the bosoms of our working class and people are overflowing with flaming hatred and antagonism toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our archenemy, and with fervent resolution to drive the U.S. imperialists out from South Korea and achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who launched aggression against our country 100 years ago and who illegally occupied South Korea following liberation, replacing the Japanese imperialists, provoked a war of aggression against our people on 25 June in 1950, 28 years ago, with the criminal ambition to swallow all of Korea. The U.S. imperialist criminals reduced cities and rural areas of our country to ashes through indiscriminate bombardment during the Korean war, and committed all kinds of atrocious outrages beyond imagination of killing wherever they went.

Here in Sinchon alone, where we now hold the meeting for a collective resolution, they ruthlessly killed 35,000 innocent people in a month's time during their temporary occupation. The U.S. imperialists massacred 87 percent of the inhabitants of Mangok-ri, Kunung-myon, in Sinchon county, and in Yangjong-ri in Sinchon county, committed the outrage of massacring every man except reactionaries, not sparing even one.

The U.S. imperialist cutthroats, who are used to killing people, bared their nature as human butchers. When in the history of the world's wars was there such an atrocious outrage of killing as this? This is a crime which only the U.S. imperialist gang of wolves--the maneaters of the 20th century who cannot live even a day without seeing human blood, the descendants of the barbarians who exterminated the Indians on the American Continent--can commit. Indeed, the outrage of massacre committed by the U.S. cutthroats in Sinchon, Magyong, Ullul mine and wherever they went surpass the most truculent cutthroats in history, the Hitler clique, in atrocity and brutality. During the last war the U.S. imperialist aggressors violated human conscience and even international agreements in not hesitating to commit the barbarous crime of randomly using germ bombs and toxic chemical substances in the face of consistent protest and denunciation. All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the most cruel, truculent and barbarous human butchers, brutes in human form and our people's inveterate enemies--never to be forgiven.

I cannot fully express the wrath and denunciation smoldering in the bosoms of all the working class and people of our country, but resolutely condemn and protest to the world against the criminal outrage committed by the U.S. imperialist criminals in this land together with the consistent voices of protest and denunciation by the world's peace-loving peoples who want justice and peace. [crowd shouts]

The U.S. imperialist aggressors could not subjugate the Korean people by killing or barbarous warfare and, undergoing a most disgraceful defeat for the first time in history, yielded before our people. Instead of learning a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have ceaselessly carried out schemes for national division and war, mercilessly violating the armistice agreement in order to realize, by any means, their aggressive designs on our country. Because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy toward Korea, despite the entire Korean people's burning desire for national reunification and their strenuous struggle, our people who share the same blood, suffer the tragedy of national division lasting for some 30 years. Even in the 25th year since the armistice agreement was signed the danger of war is growing.

The U.S. imperialists, who cannot live a day without aggression and war, continue to hold on to South Korea as a major (?place) to (?support) their colonial ruling forces which are generally on the decline in Asia, and are trying desperately to realize their aggressive designs on our country. They are more frantic than ever about their policy of aggression and war against our people. Under the signboard of gradual withdrawal of ground troops, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the U.S. Air Force in South Korea, bringing in weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and war equipment, and are continuously expanding their military assistance to the South Korean puppets. On the other hand, the scoundrels conduct war exercises simulating an invasion of the North almost daily and ceaselessly carry out military provocations against our republic on the land and sea and in the skies.

Since the start of the year the U.S. imperialists have covered all of South Korea with gunsmoke by conducting a joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise, which was the largest-scale military exercise since the Korean armistice, and a joint South Korea-U.S. river-crossing operation. This month they once again made a war commotion by conducting the extremely provocative "crush communism" special task force exercise, mobilizing the murderous Pak Chong-hui hoodlums and others.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' relentless schemes for arms buildup and war preparations behind the curtain of troop withdrawal, South Korea has turned into a powderkeg with a large quantity of lethal weapons and a powder-reeking battlefield. As long as the U.S. imperialists, who are the masterminds of aggressive war, remain in South Korea, tension in our country cannot abate even a moment and we cannot conceive of the nation's peace and peaceful reunification. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, nonetheless, actively supports the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas plot," begs for the perpetual occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and craves war against the North, even bringing nuclear weapons into our country.

The skies and land of South Korea are smeared with the workers' and people's bitterness for the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique, and their indignation is burning in the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Pak Chong-hui struggle. Frightened at the struggle of the working class and the people, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique further tightens its fascist repression of the people and runs wilder in its schemes for anticommunism and war. A bunch of murderers, the Pak Chong-hui hoodlums committed the crime of attacking our peaceful fishing boat adrift on the high seas, killing and kidnaping the fishermen aboard it, branding them as spies and persecuting them. Because of this very bunch of hoodlums who pursue schemes for national division and war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, our people suffer the pain of national division, which has lasted a third of a century, and cannot extricate themselves from the danger of war which exists constantly.

In the name of the whole working class of our country, I sternly condemn again the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and strongly protest and denounce them. [crowd shouts indistinct slogans]. With keen alertness, our working class and people are watching the schemes for aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and are fully prepared to respond to any surprise invasion by the scoundrels with resolute counteraction. The U.S. imperialists cannot threaten our people with anything. The U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate our patient endeavors, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all aggressive forces and military equipment.

The reactionary Japanese ruling elements should give up their hostile policy against our country and their ambition for reinvasion and should not follow the U.S. imperialists' schemes for the "two Koreas" fabrication and new war provocations. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should abandon the foolish delusion of sustaining its life by new war provocations, clinging to outside forces, and should stop its fascist ruling policies and step down from dictatorial power as the South Korean people demand.

Comrades, the situation today in Korea demands that we actively struggle to further solidify the revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that we should wage an active struggle to intensify the political, economic and military strength of the northern half of the republic to meet any maneuvers by the enemy. We should first arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary and chuche ideology of the great leader, thoroughly establish a unitary party ideology and firmly make preparations for becoming genuine revolutionaries, solidly protecting the great leader politically and ideologically under any difficult situations and defending him to the death.

To meet the situation created in Korea our working class and people should prepare themselves, each becoming a match for 100 fighters, preserving an attitude of readiness and alertness with keen revolutionary awareness. Upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideology, technology and culture--and with the revolutionary spirit of chollima coupled with that of the speed-battle, we should constantly score new revolutionary advances in all sectors and units of the people's economy, vigorously struggling to attain the goals of the magnificent Second 7-Year Plan elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ahead of schedule.

With a spirit of driving out the U.S. imperialists and expediting the fatherland's reunification, the working class and all the people should demonstrate the revolutionary aspiration of self-reliance and thoroughly carry out the tasks of production, assuming the attitude of masters of the revolution.

We should once again demonstrate to the world the genuine nature of the invincible and heroic Korean working class, showing the spirit of loyalty in the 100-day battle so as to observe the 30th anniversary of founding of the republic as a glorious, festive day. The strength of our working class and people, who are fighting for the achievement of the great task of the chuche revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution, sun of the people and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, is every-victorious and invincible. Let us all unite firmly around the great leader and the party center and struggle more vigorously to achieve the great tasks of socialism and communism and attain the independent reunification of the fatherland, sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. [crowd shouts indistinct slogans]

#### KIM IL-SONG GREETES MACHEL ON MOZAMBIQUE ANNIVERSARY

OW241717Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1703 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Frelimo and of the third anniversary of the independence of Mozambique. The message reads:

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo, president, People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo: I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, extend warm felicitations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Frelimo, the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Frelimo and the third anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

After national independence was won through a protracted armed struggle under the correct leadership of the Frelimo headed by you, the work of building a party and people's power was creditably carried out and big successes have been made in the struggle for building a new life in Mozambique under the banner of socialism. The successes made by the Mozambican people in the building of a new society constitute a common victory of the people fighting against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean people are very much pleased with the strengthening and development of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new higher stage through your visit to our country some time ago. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique will fully blossom and develop in the future in all fields of politics, economy and culture, I sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the just struggle for the acceleration of socialist construction of the country and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, June 24, 1978.



## People's Delegation to Mozambique

SK260353Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--A government economic delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae left here on June 25 by special plane for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Yun Ki-pok and personages concerned. On hand were Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and Pakistani Ambassador Anwar Said.

## PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES JAPAN-ROK SHELF ACCORD

SK280355Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Peking, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China made public a statement on June 26 in connection with the exchange of instruments of ratification of the so-called "Japan-ROK agreement on joint development of the Continental Shelf" between the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities, according to the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

The statement noted that the Chinese Government expresses its great indignation at and lodges its strong protest against this act of the Japanese Government of infringing on China's sovereignty.

Recalling that regarding the so-called "Japan-ROK agreement on joint development of the Continental Shelf" between the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued successive statements on February 4, 1974 and June 13, 1977, the statement said:

The Chinese Government solemnly reiterates that the so-called "Japan-ROK agreement on joint development of the Continental Shelf" is entirely illegal and null and void and that should any country or private person undertake development activities in the so-called "joint development zone" marked off by the "agreement," it or he must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

## 'EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE' RESOLUTIONS ON KOREA

SK220435Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--An "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Bonn on June 5 and 6 under the co-sponsorship of the European branch of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," an organisation of overseas compatriots, and the "West German Committee for Solidarity With South Koreans." The conference adopted a resolution reflecting the unanimous will and demand of its attendants for the democratisation of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The resolution said:

Human rights have long been, and are still being, trampled on in South Korea. Arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, torture, trial without legal protection for the accused, censorship of the mass media, suppression of academic freedom and of freedom of information, of free assembly and organisation, even of religious freedom, disregard of the right for a secure livelihood, health and decent housing, all are commonplace. Even Koreans abroad are observed and terrorized by the South Korean secret service and reprisals are taken against their innocent relatives at home. The resolution continued:

The decisive obstacles for a peaceful and self-reliant reunification of Korea are the economic interests of the United States, Japan and others--combined with the U.S. military presence. The people in both parts of the divided nation long for the restoration of national unity, for a renewal of their cultural identity, for economic independence and social justice in the South. The joint statement of North and South Korea of July 4, 1972, is the expression of this will of the people for reunification. But the Pak regime has turned its face against this unanimous wish of the people.

Therefore we, the participants in the International Emergency Conference on Korea in Bonn, on June 5th and 6th 1978, pledge solidarity and support for the courageous and unshakable struggle of the people in South Korea to topple the corrupt and repressive Pak regime and restore democracy. Only if this main goal is achieved may all of our other expectations for the future of South Korea be realized:

- the replacement of the dictatorial yusin constitution by a democratic constitution
- the restoration of human rights, both civil and social
- freedom for all political prisoners
- the end to all activities of the South Korean CIA
- a policy directed towards economic independence
- a policy of development with social justice
- a policy of independent and peaceful reunification

For the support of this, our just struggle against dictatorship, and for democracy and independence we demand:

1. For the United States Government to remove all military and paramilitary forces and weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea and to cease any form of military aid to the Pak regime;
2. For the Japanese Government to discontinue her special economic and military cooperation with the Pak regime;
3. For all Western governments, particularly West Germany, France, Great Britain, the USA, Canada and Japan;
  - to end the so-called development assistance to the Pak regime
  - to ban all activities of the South Korean CIA within their jurisdiction
  - to urge foreign companies in South Korea to respect the labor standards of the International Labor Organisation, particularly trade union rights
  - to follow a balanced diplomacy towards South and North Korea in order to encourage a process towards reunification;
4. For the trade unions in the western countries:
  - to make their demands known
  - and to give them effective support in the International Labour Organisation as well as in the face of multinational corporations.

#### YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION

OW261157Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (KCNA)--A report on the work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia since the 10th Congress of the LCY, which was submitted to the 11th Congress of the LCY held between June 20 and 23, referred to the development of relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

It said that the relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers Party of Korea and between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea--both non-aligned countries--have made big development in the past period.

The visit to our country by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1975, and the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in 1977, provided ample possibilities for developing relations between the two countries and two parties in an all-round way and greatly contributed to further promoting mutual understanding and comprehension and mutual relations, it noted.

A resolution on the international situation adopted at the congress referred to the Korean people's cause of national reunification. It said: Singling out the situation on the Korean Peninsula as a source of tension and a threat to world peace, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia extend support to the demand of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realization of the reunification of the country by peaceful means and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula.

#### TASS SUPPORTS DPRK CAUSE IN ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

OW271153Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The Soviet news agency TASS June 24 published a commentator's article titled "Just Cause of the Korean People" on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. Noting that the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea begins on June 25, TASS said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently maintains the policy of reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. This policy conforms to the fundamental interests of the entire Korean people and provides conditions necessary for peace and security in the Far East. On the contrary, the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the intensification of war preparations there increase tension and create the danger of a new conflict on the Korean Peninsula, TASS said, and went on:

The United States tries to replace the total withdrawal of its troops from South Korea by "gradual cutback." The joint military exercise held by the United States and South Korea this year was the biggest one held ever since the Korean armistice. The military exercise assumed a provocative nature and heightened tension in Korea. The United States also tries to induce Japan to make greater contributions to the strengthening of the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military and political alliance." The month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people has already become a fine tradition in the Soviet Union. The just cause of the Korean people is cherished in the hearts of the Soviet people.

In conclusion the news agency pointed out that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the peaceloving people of the world resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the independent and peaceful reunification by the country. Broad international solidarity will make this struggle bear fruit, it stressed.

## Criticizes ROK Military Exercise

OW241705Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The Soviet news agency TASS June 18 denounced the South Korean puppet clique for staging recently in the area along the military demarcation line a provocative war exercise called "special warfare exercise" against the northern half of the republic.

Pointing out that the ground and air forces of the South Korean puppet regime held the military exercise, the largest ever held in recent years, watched by Pak Chong-hui, the dictator of South Korea, the news agency said that this provocative "show of strength" was synchronized with the 28th anniversary of the outbreak of the war on the Korean Peninsula. It noted that the provocative war exercise of the South Korean puppet regime staged three months after the large-scale "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" was aimed to increase tension on the Korean Peninsula.

## REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE PROTESTS 'WAR EXERCISES'

SK240535Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must stop at once the reckless military rackets, pondering over what consequences their war exercises might entail, and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by the South Korean people, imposing no more sufferings upon them. The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the fatherland said this in its information No. 79 dated June 23 denouncing the South Korean bellicose elements for getting ever more frantic in inciting a war atmosphere on the eve of June 25. The information said:

The South Korean bellicose elements on June 21 herded out "ministers," "deputy ministers" and other officials of the puppet government above the rank of "department directors," more than 200 in all, and staged a war game called "shooting contests." That day the puppet prime minister blared that "fighting capacity should be nursed to win in a fight against us," ~~slandering~~ the northern half of the republic again. He was the first to shoot a rifle.

The Pak Chong-hui traitor clique stage almost every day "bombing exercises," "attacking exercises," and "landing operations," against us with the mobilisation of puppet army units on the front and in the rear and drive the "homeland defence reserve forces" and people into such provocative war exercises as the "wartime mobilisation exercise" and the "civil defence exercise." And now the puppet bosses themselves turn up on the shooting range and fire guns. This shows to what extent their war hysteria has gone.

The mobilization of the puppet bosses themselves in the war exercise against us is aimed at whipping up war hysteria, inciting a consciousness of crisis among the South Korean people, rendering North-South confrontation acute and obstructing peaceful reunification, and staying in power with the support of bayonets. With no reckless playing with fire can the South Korean puppets save themselves from imminent doom, the information said.

## DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SINKING OF DARK VESSEL

SK280256Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (HAPTONG)--The Defense Ministry today announced that a North Korean ship of 30-ton class was sunken in the Yellow Sea south of the seaward extension of the military demarcation line at around 9:50 pm on June 27 in a collision with a South Korean navy patrol craft after violating the limitation line.

When the communist ship crossed the limitation line in violation of the armistice agreement, the announcement said the naval patrol boat challenged the North Korea vessel. But the ship ignored the challenge and attempted to flee northward, and the naval boat made a hot pursuit to intercept the fleeing communist ship.

It went down to the bottom after colliding with the naval craft in the area three miles northwest of Paekyong Island and four to five miles south of the limitation line. All of the five crewmen aboard the ship were rescued and put under interrogation, the announcement said.

The ship penetrated deep into the Seoul-controlled waters off Paekyong Island at about 7:00 pm and a South Korean patrol boat rushed to the area to check the communist vessel.

When it was challenged, the communist ship attempted to run away under the cover of darkness and dense fog. Pursuing the ship for about three hours, the patrol boat repeatedly warned it to stop for check. At about 10:40 pm, according to the ministry announcement, a pair of North Korean high-speed boats crossed the limitation line and approached the point some four miles west of the Seoul-held island.

The armed communist boat made a pre-emptive attack firing on the South Korean patrol craft. The patrol boat immediately returned the fire and drove them out of the waters. The patrol boat suffered no human casualties in the exchange of fire, the announcement said. Describing the incident as a grave communist provocation, the ministry warned that South Korean will take retaliatory measures if the communist side repeats such provocations at sea.

## U.S. PRESS REPORTS ON KIM TONG-CHO DENIED

SK280135Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (HAPTONG)--A Korean Government source today dismissed as "a pure speculation having absolutely no chance of realization" recent American newspaper reports suggesting that Kim Tong-cho has resigned as special assistant to President Pak Chong-hui to pave the way for his testimony before the U.S. Congress as a private citizen.

The source said although Kim quit his Blue House post, his status as a former diplomat remained unchanged and, therefore, he is still entitled to protection from foreign testimony under the Vienna Convention.

Kim, who has been accused of a role in the alleged Korean payoff scheme on Capitol Hill, last Friday resigned as special assistant to President Pak after the U.S. House voted to cut off grain aid under PL 480 apparently in retaliation against his refusal to testify before the U.S. Congress.



Following Kim's resignation, several American newspapers suggested that Kim quit his Blue House post to make himself available to the U.S. Congress as a private citizen.

The source also said Kim's remark that he would like to have a face-to-face talk with Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the U.S. House ethics panel, should not be construed as suggesting his possible travel to the U.S. What he really meant by the remark was that he wished to vindicate himself, the source observed.

During a press conference following his resignation, Kim said he would really like to have a face-to-face talk with Leon Jaworski, and this remark spawned speculations suggesting the possibility of his testimony before the U.S. Congress.

CUT IN PL-480 IMPORTS 'WILL NOT UPSET SUPPLY'

SK240817Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea's supply-demand program of farm products would not be affected by a 56 million dollar cut in U.S. Food for Peace aid to Korea, sources at the Agriculture-Fishery Ministry said today.

Disclosing that Korea's annual import scale of farm products reaches about 400 million dollars, the sources said that South Korea has already secured a 170 million dollar credit from the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for the import of farm products.

At the same time, the government plans to use its foreign exchange funds for the import of food grains, if necessary, the sources explained. Therefore, the reduction in U.S. Food for Peace aid to Korea would cause no discrepancy in Korea's food grain supply-demand program, they said.

In the past years the annual introduction of wheat and corn available under the U.S. public law program was scaled at 300,000 tons on an average, which accounted for only one-tenth of Korea's annual total import volume of three million tons of wheat and corn, they added.

PRESIDENT PAK CALLS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPING YUSIN

SK280120Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui said today that his yusin system introduced six years ago has served as a basis upon which dazzling national progress was made and inspired the Korean people with confidence and pride.

"Now that the October yusin system has been proved viable, we should further develop it as a political system to promote the people's welfare," (he said).

Pak made the statement in a personal letter he sent to 2,239 deputies to the National Conference for Unification (NCU) whose six-year term is to expire on June 30. Main functions of the NCU are to elect the president of the republic and act on a slate of one third of the 219 unicameral National Assembly members picked by the president.

In the message, he appreciated the outgoing delegates for their efforts given in consolidating the Yusin system, saying "I'm sure your achievements will shine with the new history of national prosperity in the generations to come." Following sweeping reforms carried out under the yusin system in 1972, the nation has succeeded in firmly building up the foundation of a self-reliant national defense posture and economy after over-coming challenges and trials, he said.

#### RULING PARTY REAFFIRMS FEBRUARY ELECTION DATE

SK270320Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (HAPTONG)--Rep. Kil Chon-sik, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, today said that the next general elections will be held sometime in February as repeatedly made public by the ruling camp.

Meeting with a group of local reporters, Rep. Kil spurned as "totally groundless" an opposition assertion that the ruling camp might have in mind a scheme to hold the general elections in October in its effort not to give the opposition force enough preparatory period for the elections. Saying his governing party has no intent to launch negotiations with the opposition parties on the date of the elections, Kil added that there would be no change in his party's stance to have the elections in February to prevent an overheated electioneering atmosphere.

#### PARTIES FISSUE STATEMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF WAR

SK240317Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0304 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (HAPTONG)--Gists of the statements the ruling and opposition parties issued today to mark the 28th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war in June 25, 1950.

--The ruling Democratic Republican Party: It would be good for North Korea to meekly accept President Pak Chong-Hui's latest proposal for economic cooperation between South and North Korea for the sake of establishing peace and to recover the national homogeneity.

--DRP's sister floor group of Yujonghoe: North Korea was urged to share Seoul's consistent efforts to root peace on the Korean Peninsula by giving up anti-national activities.

--Opposition New Democratic Party: Efforts should be made to make the June 25 an anniversary serving to advocate the cause of peace and avoid another fratricidal war in Korea.

#### SEOUL NEWSPAPERS HAIL PAK PROPOSAL TO DPRK

SK240124Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0103 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (HAPTONG)--Two leading vernacular dailies here today urged North Korea to accept President Pak Chong-hui's proposal Friday for the establishment of a South-North economic consultative body, hailing the proposal as a milestone for the South-North relations. In their editorials, the two morning papers, CHOSUN ILBO and HANKOOK ILBO, described the presidential policy statement as "epochmaking."

The CHOSUN ILBO, saying that there is no divided nation in the world which is engaged in such an intensive hostility as in the case of South and North Korea, warned that if such a relationship continues between the divided halves, it could bring a great disaster to all the Koreans, South and North alike.

Therefore, it went on, Pyongyang should accept the June 23 proposal which the paper called "the demand of the time" in light [of] the entire Korean people's desire for a peaceful co-existence. The HANKOOK ILBO joined the CHOSUN by asking North Korea to abandon its ambition to reunify the Korean Peninsula by force and to accept the South's proposal.

#### GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INCREASE DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD

SK2808171 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0812 GMT 28 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to establish eight new diplomatic and consular missions abroad next year, including two resident embassies in Africa, as part of its overseas diplomatic network augmentation program, it was learned at the Foreign Ministry today. A Foreign Ministry budgetary plan for the fiscal year 1979, presented today to the ruling party for study, calls for setting up new embassies in two unnamed African countries and consulates general in five areas--Anchorage, Montreal, Portland, Miami, and Munich. The diplomatic augmentation program, contained in the budgetary plan, is designed to head off North Korea's attempt to make a further inroad into the world community and to push energetic economic diplomacy, according to the plan.

In the plan, the Foreign Ministry also envisages the establishment of an embassy annex in Rio de Janeiro, Argentina, during 1979. At the same time, the Foreign Ministry is considering dividing the Afro-Middle East Affairs Bureau into two, and giving a 20-33 percent pay raise for diplomats abroad.

#### TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION TO PROTEST REMARKS BY JAPANESE

SK270130Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (HAPTONG)--The Korea Table Tennis Association will lodge a protest with its Japanese counterpart over remarks a senior official of the latter made to the effect that South Korea has not yet made a decision on whether it should vie in the next world table tennis championships to be held in North Korea next April.

Director of the Japan Table Tennis Association Ichiro Ogimura's statement that Seoul has withheld a decision on the matter for security reasons came as a complete surprise here. Seoul has in fact made a virgorous campaign for its participation in the Pyongyang meet.

Managing Director of the Korean Association Chon Yong-sok said Monday it is beyond his understanding how Ogimura could say that. He said he ordered ping pong officials at the branch of the Korean Sports Association in Japan to look into the case. Chon did not rule out the possibility that Ogimura's move might be part of a North Korean campaign to induce Seoul to boycott the Pyongyang meet. He noted that Korean teams have competed in major international pingpong events regardless of their venues in the past.



## Willing To Play in DPRK Tourney

SK260824Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0821 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea today denied a report that it has not decided on whether to participate in the World Table Tennis Championships to be held in North Korea next April.

President of the Korea Table Tennis Association Chae Yong-chol, terming the report attributed to the Japan Table Tennis Association "nonsense," said South Korea has competed in many world championships and has made a bid through its friends to participate in the event.

Chae was commenting on a report that it is not certain if the Korean team will go to Pyongyang because of security reasons.

## RPR RADIO DENOUNCES U.S. WARSHIP'S PUSAN PORT CALL

SK231445Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The frigate Hepburn of the U.S. 7th Fleet has entered Pusan port, thus arousing our people's indignation. It is very unusual that, on the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, the U.S. destroyer with up-to-date armament--on the pretext of a friendly visit--entered the port of Pusan.

This is an act threatening our people who are seeking the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, and who are struggling for the democratization of society. And it is an act further heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula by inspiring war sentiment among our people.

Our people, on the eve of the anniversary of the Korean war's outbreak, will continuously and tenaciously struggle against the U.S. criminal maneuvers to further heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula.

## BRIEFS

FISHERY COUNCIL--Seoul, 21 Jun--The Korea-Japan Private Fishery Council concluded a three-day meeting here today with a joint pledge of more concerted efforts to prevent maritime accidents involving fishing vessels of the two countries. In a memorandum signed at the end of the meeting, both sides also agreed to recommend to their respective governments to work with each other in more positive ways to help avert such incidents. The fishery leaders attending the Seoul meeting promised on their part to abide more faithfully by regulations as stipulated by the international maritime disaster prevention laws. At the council meeting, the 14th of its annual series since its inception in 1965, each side was represented by a nine-member delegation. The chief Japanese delegate was Tomoyoshi Kamenaga, chairman of the Japan Fishery Association. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

## BATMONH LEADS DELEGATION TO BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

OW261117Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 June (MONTSAME)--An MPR Government delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, left Ulaanbaatar today to take part in the 32d CEMA session which will be held in Bucharest.

The delegation was seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city MPRP Committee; S. Lubsangombo, C. Suren, and D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; and other officials. Also on hand were A.I. Smirnov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR, and Constantin Mindreanu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR.

## TSEDENBAL RECEIVES DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO

OW262331Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, who is visiting here at the invitation of the MPR Government.

The meeting was attended by Professor D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and R. Sanjaasuren, MPR minister of public education and chairman of the Mongolian National UNESCO Commission.

## REPORT ON VISIT BY AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST ERWIN SCHARF

OW271048Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME)--Comrade Erwin Scharf, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Mongolia from 19 to 24 June 1978 at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

During his stay in the MPR, Comrade Erwin Scharf visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural institutions. He also familiarized himself with the life of the Mongolian people and their achievements in socialist construction. Mongolian communists and working people extended a warm and hearty welcome to the Austrian guest in an expression of the fraternal internationalist solidarity linking both our parties.

Comrade Erwin Scharf was received by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. He also had talks with Comrade D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. During these meetings and talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides informed one another about their respective party's positions and policies and exchanged views on topical contemporary problems and the international communist and workers' movement.

Both sides declared with satisfaction that the positions of the MPRP and Austrian Communist Party coincide on key issues of the contemporary international situation and that fraternal relations between the MPRP and Austrian Communist Party are successfully developing on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This serves to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and the struggle for universal peace and security of people and against the policy and actions of imperialist reactionaries and their accomplices.

It was noted that the visit to the MPR of Erwin Scharf, Central Committee member, will undoubtedly promote further development of businesslike contacts and close ties between the MPRP and the Austrian Communist Party.

#### PRAVDA ARTICLE DENOUNCING U.S. POLICY CITED

OW230921Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jun (MONTSAME)--The PRAVDA article "About the Current Policy of the U.S. Government," remains at the center of attention of Mongolia's public and the MPR press. Today's UNEN published an unattributed commentary which stresses that the article has received enormous international response.

Commenting on the article, UNEN says that it makes a profound analysis of the current state of Soviet-American relations, and therein lies enormous significance, the paper notes.

Progressive mankind feels that relations between the USSR and the United States, the world's two greatest powers, are of decisive significance for further deepening the relaxation of tensions, limiting the arms race, averting the danger of a new world war, and strengthening peace and security. A positive change occurred in Soviet-American relations in the 70's which promoted the normalization of the world's political climate primarily in Europe.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally pay particular attention to the development of Soviet-American relations. Summit meetings with former U.S. presidents in Moscow, Washington, and Vladivostok and important treaties and agreements signed during the meetings were big steps in strengthening peace and developing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, UNEN stresses.

However, the paper declares, recent facts show that J. Carter, the present U.S. President rejects all the progressive trends in Soviet-American relations and intends to make changes in U.S. Government policy which are dangerous to peace. Contrary to the aspirations of the people to end the arms race, the United States is pursuing a course aimed at intensifying it, and is adopting new plans for increasing military might.

In so doing, it is finding itself on common ground with the Peking leaders. The present U.S. Government is pursuing a widespread campaign of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and is attempting to interfere in their internal affairs.

The consequences of this new course in the U.S. Government's policy, UNEN notes, complicate the international situation and create a serious threat to peace throughout the world.

## SIHANOUK, PENN NOUTH MESSAGES ON VIETNAMESE COUP PLOT FAILURE

## Sihanouk Congratulations

BK280115Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[25 June congratulations message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the Cambodian Communist Party, people and Revolutionary Army on the smashing of the SRV-directed coup plot against Cambodia--read by announcer]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 June 1978;

Respectfully to the respected and esteemed Central Committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party:

I was deeply shocked to hear over our Democratic Kampuchea radio news that the SRV Government and party had perpetrated another aggression and a vicious and evil coup attempt detrimental to the people, nation, communist party, government and state of Democratic Kampuchea. At the same time I was moved upon hearing news of the great victory of historic significance over the Vietnamese enemy and its evil and execrable coup attempt.

My family and I join our compatriots in taking great pride over and in expressing to the party and the national government with His Excellency Pol Pot as their great leader our warmest congratulations and admiration on this great historic victory scored by the heroic party, heroic government, heroic people and heroic revolutionary army of our Democratic Kampuchea.

No one can destroy the strength of the people, nation, party, government and state of Democratic Kampuchea which is derived from the following fundamental characteristics:

1. Total national unity and solidarity around the KCP;
2. Legitimacy of the Democratic Kampuchean regime led by the most correct and clear-sighted KCP with His Excellency Pol Pot as leader.
3. Independence fully enjoyed in all aspects, territorial integrity, and the achievements of the revolutionary people, the Revolutionary Army and the KCP.

Therefore, should any imperialist or expansionist power engage in adventurous aggression against Democratic Kampuchea it will certainly face most serious and infamous defeat and be severely condemned by the world.

Long live great and glorious Democratic Kampuchea! Long live the most correct and clear-sighted KCP! Long live the heroic Kampuchean people and the most valiant and powerful heroic Revolutionary Army!

May I submit this letter with highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk.

## Penn Nouth Congratulations

BK280138Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[25 June congratulations message from Samdech Penn Nouth to the chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia on the smashing of the SRV-directed coup plot against Cambodia--read by announcer]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 June 1978;

Respectfully to the esteemed comrade chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea:

We are very happy to extend to the KCP, the valiant Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean Government and the outstanding and wonderful Kampuchean Revolutionary Army warmest congratulations on their new and wonderful victory over the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors in smashing at the end of May 1978 the VCP and SRV Government plot to stage a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Kampuchea, as broadcast by our national radio on 25 June 1978. This abominable Vietnamese plot has exposed more clearly to friends around the world and to people who cherish peace and justice the VCP's expansionist and annexationist ambitions and its strategic attempts to eliminate the Kampuchean nation and race. The Vietnamese have successively suffered most ignominious defeats since the end of 1977 in their large-scale undeclared war against Kampuchea. They have also suffered successive defeats in their use of spies to carry out espionage and sabotage activities.

Presently, following the defeat of their VCP-directed plot to stage a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Kampuchea--a plot defeated despite the fact that they carried it out in cooperation with their supporters and the CIA agents of the U.S. imperialists--the Vietnamese, showing little concern for world friends and international law, have openly appealed through Hanoi radio to the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army to usurp the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This was mentioned by the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs at his 24 June conference held for the foreign diplomatic corps and was broadcast by our national radio on 25 June.

Although the Vietnamese are arrogant and have stubbornly continued their cruel and barbarous attempts to swallow and eliminate the Kampuchean nation and race, they will certainly suffer more ignominious defeats at the hands of the Kampuchean people and the wonderful and invincible Revolutionary Army who are uniting as one around the wise and correct KCP.

This is the reply from the Democratic Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army to the most arrogant and barbarous appeal of the Vietnamese Government.

Long live glorious Democratic Kampuchea! Long live the Government of Democratic Kampuchea! Long live the valiant and invincible Kampuchean Revolutionary Army!

Please, Comrade Chairman of the State Presidium, accept our respectful regards.  
[Signed] Penn Nouth.

AMBASSADOR TO DPRK ATTENDS SOLIDARITY BANQUET

BK240539Y Pnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK Comrade Ho Tam and his wife hosted an intimate friendship banquet at the (Kea Sung Cheav Shuchi) reservoir on 20 June in honor of the comrade Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the DPRK and his wife. Several DPRK Foreign Ministry cadres were also present at the banquet.

During the banquet, Comrade Vice Premier Ho Tam and the comrade Democratic Kampuchean ambassador spoke and wholeheartedly praised the flourishing development of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, peoples and governments of Democratic Kampuchea and the DPRK which have firmly adhered to Marxism-Leninism and true proletarian internationalism.



Comrade Vice Premier Ho Tam said principally that the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship that exist between the peoples of our two countries is highly valuable and is further developing steadily. This militant solidarity and friendship was begun with the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot.

The Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the KCP with Comrade Pol Pot as its great leader, have succeeded in providing a reliable defense for their borders. At the same time, they are continuing to combat provocative, subversive and spying activities of the imperialists who have attempted to sap Kampuchean society from within, thereby preserving for all time the revolutionary gains, the revolutionary system, the nation and the beloved fatherland, while inflicting a series of defeats on the enemy. We have rejoiced over the victories achieved by the fraternal Kampuchean people and regarded these victories as our own. The Korean people have now scored victories in every field and have fulfilled the second year of the Seven-Year Plan a month ahead of time. We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to once again thank the people, Government and Communist Party of Kampuchea which have provided support and assistance for our people in their just struggle to achieve the reunification of their fatherland. We will continue to cooperate in the future and intensify our struggle in order to score even greater victories for our two countries and our two peoples.

In his reply speech, the comrade Democratic Kampuchean ambassador expressed his pleasure with the excellent and strong revolutionary fraternal friendship and the traditional militant solidarity that have existed between the parties, peoples and governments of the two countries which have always provided mutual sincere support and assistance and have firmly adhered to Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of internationalism. Our Democratic Kampuchean envoy also expressed profound fraternal gratitude to Comrade President Kim Il-song and the entire Korean Workers Party which have always given unwavering support and assistance to our Kampuchean people during the past people's and national liberation war and in the current phase of national defense, socialist revolution and construction. The comrade Democratic Kampuchean envoy then went on to praise the brilliant victories that the fraternal Korean people have successively scored under the leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song, their great leader.

In conclusion, the comrade ambassador extended warm wishes to Comrade President Kim Il-song, the fraternal KWP, the government and the people of the DPRK for even greater victories and the achievement of the independent reunification of Korea in conformity with the three principles and the five-point program as put forth by Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Following the speeches, Comrade Vice Premier Ho Tam and the comrade Democratic Kampuchean ambassador proposed toasts to the ties of revolutionary friendship and profound and strong militant solidarity between the parties, peoples and governments of Democratic Kampuchea and the DPRK.

Prior to the banquet, the comrade vice premier, his wife and many of the DPRK Foreign Ministry cadres, the comrade Democratic Kampuchean ambassador and his wife had a boatride on the (Tai Kong Gang) River and went down to the barge of (Mantsong De) which was built for the children of the Korean martyrs. The hosts and guests visited the school where they were warmly and cordially welcomed by hundreds of students and schoolteachers.

This banquet is another brilliant example eloquently reflecting the flourishing development of the revolutionary friendship, militant solidarity and the cooperation between the parties, peoples and governments of Kampuchea and the DPRK.

## KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES MADAGASCAR CHIEF OF STATE

BK270836Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jun 78 BK

[24 June national day greetings message from Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka]

[Text] To His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Antananarive:

On the occasion of the national day of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, we have the pleasure of conveying in the name of the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea our most ardent congratulations to you and, through you, to the Madagascar people and government. On this propitious occasion, we would like to wish you the best of health and success and to wish the friendly Madagascar people victories in their efforts to defend the country and make it prosperous. We are confident that the good friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and expand in the interests of our two peoples and our great community of nonaligned nations.

With highest regards,

Phnom Penh, 24 June 1978

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea

## MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS SIEM REAP-ANGKOR SECTOR

BK230618Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, ambassador of Malaysia to Democratic Kampuchea, and his colleagues visited the Siem Reap-Angkor sector from 19 to 21 June 1978 in the company of Kampuchean Foreign Ministry cadres. On 19 June the Malaysian envoy visited the "1 January" dam near the Stoeng Chinit stream on the road from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap. After taking a noon rest in Kompong Thom, the guests continued their trip and arrived in Siem Reap town on the evening of the same day.

While in the Siem Reap-Angkor sector, the Malaysian ambassador and colleagues visited the Stoeng Siem Reap dam, Baray reservoir and the Angkor Thom and Angkor Toch temples. Everywhere they went, the guests were warmly welcomed by our cadres and people. The guests were greatly impressed by the artistry, ingenuity and heroism of our Kampuchean people in building the Angkor temples in the past and in building Democratic Kampuchea in the present, particularly in the agricultural field. The Malaysian envoy praised the Kampuchean people highly and said that the Kampuchean people have long had outstanding civilization and that in the future Democratic Kampuchea will certainly advance quickly and with great strides. On the afternoon of 21 June 1978 His Excellency Ambassador Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal and colleagues safely returned to Phnom Penh by car.

## Departs for Peking

BK250538Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 1230 [0530 GMT] on 24 June 1978, His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federation of Malaysia, and colleagues left Phnom Penh by plane for Peking after successfully fulfilling a 1-week mission in Democratic Kampuchea. A number of cadres from the Foreign Ministry went to the Pochentong Airport to see the Malaysian envoys off with a sincere spirit of friendship.

## DPRK EMBASSY MARKS ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

BR240356Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The DPRK Embassy in Laos held a press conference on the evening of 23 June to mark the month of joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists and to demand that the aggressor troops of the U.S. imperialists be withdrawn from South Korea. The month of joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists is observed every year to mark the beginning of the U.S. war of aggression against the DPRK on 25 June 1950 and the victory scored by the Korean people in the national liberation struggle against U.S. aggression on 27 July 1953. Many departmental directors from various ministries concerned; reporters of KPL, SIANG PASASON newspaper, and the national radio; and representatives of information agencies of some socialist countries in Laos attended the press conference.

At the press conference, Yi Taek-hyon, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, reviewed the acts of aggression committed by the U.S. imperialists against the DPRK over the past 28 years. He also discussed the victory of historic significance scored by the Korean people in the national liberation war as well as the stand and principle set forth by the DPRK regarding national reunification. At the same time, the DPRK ambassador also thanked the Lao party, government and people for ardently supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify Korea through independent and peaceful means. The press conference was conducted in an atmosphere of intimacy.

## MAISOUK SAISOMPHENG SPEAKS AT 'SUPPORT DPRK' RALLY

BR271551Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Speech by Maisouk Saisompheng, president of Lao Committee for Support of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered at 26 June Vientiane rally marking international month of struggle against U.S. aggression in Korea--read by announcer]

[Text] Presidium of the rally, Comrade Yi Taek-hyon, ambassador of the DPRK to the LPDR, distinguished guests and comrades:

Today, the Lao Committee for the Support of the Korean People's Struggle for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea is holding a rally to mark the opening of the month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' aggressor troops from South Korea.

As everyone is aware, 28 years ago, U.S. imperialism viciously carried out a war of aggression against North Korea. They made preparations from 1949 until 25 June 1950 when they began the war with violent force. They mobilized their army, navy and air force together with the armed forces of 15 allied nations with a total of more than 2 million men to launch attacks against North Korea. They even used toxic chemicals and other gas bombs in a very barbarous manner. The war of aggression in North Korea lasted for 3 years--from 25 June 1950 to July 1953. The U.S. imperialists hoped that with the level of their strength and their modern weapons, they could force the Korean people to surrender, but they were wrong. The Korean people--who have maintained a tradition of heroic, undaunted struggle under the clear-sighted leadership and the correct, just line and policies of the Korean Workers Party led by President Kim Il-song--painfully and ignominiously defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The Korean people won complete victory.



Despite the fact that the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression was completely defeated, the U.S. imperialists, having ignored the opposition and denunciation by peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, refused to abandon their schemes of occupying Korea by resorting to the means of perpetuating the division of this country. The DPRK Government has raised proposals on as many as 150 occasions to hold negotiations to settle the issue through peaceful means. But, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have paid no attention. On the contrary, they have strived to carry out sabotage activities aimed at making preparations to wage another war of aggression against North Korea.

Their concrete activities are as follows: The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique have obstructed the reunification of the Korean nation and have implemented a policy of perpetuating the division of Korea. The U.S. imperialists have continued to supply South Korea with modern weapons--including nuclear weapons--worth as much as \$1 billion. They will also provide additional aid valued at as much as \$8 billion for the Pak Chong-hui clique to build and strengthen the South Korean armed forces to enable them to attack North Korea and defend South Korea.

They mobilized the Pueblo and their EC-121 aircraft to conduct provocative acts against North Korea while creating incidents in Pannunjom and firing at a North Korean trawler and then arresting and putting fishermen in jail in a barbarous manner. They have continued to carry out suppression activities against the South Korean people, sabotaging their democratic rights under the anti-communist slogan. On 7 March 1978 they conducted a large-scale military exercise in South Korea as preparation for launching an attack against North Korea and to threaten peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Our Lao people--who had a vicious, barbarous destructive and aggressive war inflicted on them by the U.S. imperialists for nearly 20 years--are deeply indignant at the stubborn, sinister acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique. In the name of the Lao Committee for the Support of a Peaceful Reunification of Korea and on behalf of the people of various nationalities in Laos, I should like once again to affirm our stand that we fully support the basic principle, direction and means for the reunification of the Korean nation as set forth by President Kim Il-song, beloved leader of the Korean people, in accordance with the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great solidarity of the entire nation.

The direction of the reunification of the Korean nation must be carried out by the Korean people themselves on the line of independence without any outside interference, on the basis of democracy and through peaceful means. We fully support the four-point plan adopted by the various political parties and social organizations at their congress which opened in Pyongyang on 25 January 1977.

We resolutely demand that all U.S. and satellite troops under the United Nations flag, which are occupying South Korea and which are the true obstacle to the reunification of Korea and which are a cause of war, be promptly withdrawn from South Korea without condition. We demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique put an end to their provocative activities against North Korea and to their acts of sending more arms and more military equipment to South Korea in the manner which can only lead to aggression and more war. We demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique immediately release all innocent patriotic people and students who have been arrested.

In the name of the Lao Committee for the Support of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, I announce the opening of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' troops from South Korea, from 26 June to 26 July 1978, and wish this month of solidarity glorious success.

#### FINANCE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO VIETNAM

BK231007Y Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Jun (KPL)--The Lao financial delegation led by Boutsabong Souvannavong, vice minister of finance, returned to Vientiane yesterday, concluding its 3-week visit to Vietnam.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house. The delegation was cordially received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It exchanged experiences with financial branches in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Dong Nai provinces and visited some central and local factories and a number of districts and cooperatives.

#### PHOUMI VONGVICHIT HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

BK231005Y Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Jun (KPL)--Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of education, sports and religious affairs and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, now visiting Czechoslovakia, on June 19 had talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The two leaders discussed concrete measures to further strengthen economic cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

#### BRIEFS

YOUTH GIFTS FROM SOVIET UNION--Vietnam, 23 Jun (KPL)--The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] yesterday held a ceremony to receive propaganda equipment sent by the All Union Leninist Young Communists League (Komsomol) as gifts to the Lao youth. Ivan Lyssykh, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, on behalf of the Komsomol, handed the gifts over to Vinaithong, member of the LPRYU Central Committee, in the presence of Soviet Embassy staff members and members of the LPRYU Central Committee. The gifts include typewriters, phonographs, film projectors, musical instruments and other equipment. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK]

BUDDHIST DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 20 Jun (KPL)--A Lao Buddhist delegation led by Khamphong Manivong, director of the Religious Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs, returned to Vientiane on June 17, after attending the meeting of socialist countries' religious organisations held in Ulaanbaatar from June 4-6. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK]

## OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PLANNED OIL PURCHASES FROM CHINA

BK271009Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bids for the 5-year supply of bunker oil to the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand are scheduled to be opened on 10 July. That's what the director of the Oil Fuel Organization [OFO] has announced. That large amount of bunker oil to be purchased will help prevent any possible shortage of oil and fuel oil used by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand at the rate of about 60 million litres per month. After the bids were invited, the director of the oil fuel organization said, more than 50 oil firms had come forward to contact the OFO for procedures on the bid.

When he was asked whether Thailand would purchase additional amounts of fuel oil petroleum from the People's Republic of China, the director of the Oil Fuel Organization of Thailand revealed that representatives of the organization had accompanied the Thai trade delegation to the People's Republic of China. Preliminary talks on the purchase of oil were held then between the Thai and Chinese parties. The topics of discussion, he said, included the categories of oil to be imported and the amounts to be purchased as well as their prices and means of transportation.

The oil fuel organization director said that he thought that the prices of these additional amounts of oil to be purchased from the People's Republic of China would be more reasonable than the prices quoted by OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The People's Republic of China, he said, had once sold oil to Thailand at friendship prices.

## TROOPS ALERTED DUE TO BURMESE GOVERNMENT-INSURGENT CLASHES

BK280939Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Jun (AFP)--Thai Government forces stationed on the Burmese border have been alerted for possible clashes between (?Burmese) Government troops and Karen rebels holding out in the border area.

An official report reaching here today said instructions for Thai forces to keep a watchful eye on the border were sent out after Burmese troops fired artillery shells into a Karen base at Ban Wang Kha near the Thai border last Sunday [25 June].

In an incident earlier this year, a Thai market opposite Ban Wang Kha was devastated by stray bullets from the Burmese side.

## PRESS ASKED TO LIMIT REPORTS ON PATTANI SEPARATISTS

BK230818Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Jun 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] On 20 June Bangkok metropolitan press officers called a meeting of press representatives from all newspapers at the police special branch and told them to refrain from reporting about the Pattani United Liberation Organization [PULO] in a sensational manner. Newspapers were asked, for example, not to make sensational headlines or to report on PULO as a major movement in the south or to stress the importance of the movement, since such reports might be unfavorable for public order. Press editors and representatives agreed to cooperate with the police in this regard.

## TEXT OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED IN POST

BK230415Y Bangkok POST in English 23 Jun 78 Special Section pp 1-4 BK

["Unofficial Translation" by Bangkok POST of the Draft Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand as prepared by the Constitution Drafting Committee]

[Text]

Chapter 1  
General Provisions

Section 1. Thailand is a kingdom, one and indivisible.

Section 2. Thailand adopts a democratic form of government, with the king as the head of state.

Section 3. The sovereign power emanates from the Thai people. The king who is head of state exercises such power by way of the National Assembly, Cabinet and courts of law by the virtue of the provisions of the Constitution.

Section 4. The provisions of any law which are contrary to or inconsistent with this Constitution shall be unenforceable.

Chapter 2  
The King

Section 5. The person of the king is in a sacred position and this must not be violated. No person may refer a charge or bring an action against the king in any manner whatever.

Section 6. The king is a Buddhist and the upholder of religions.

Section 7. The king holds the position of head of the Thai armed forces.

Section 8. The king has the prerogative to create titles and confer decorations.

Section 9. The king selects and appoints qualified persons to constitute a Privy Council composed of a president and not more than 14 other councillors. The Privy Council has the duty of advising the king on all matters pertaining to his function as he may consult, and has such other duties as provided in the Constitution.

Section 10. The selection, appointment and retirement of a privy councillor shall be at the king's pleasure. The president of the National Assembly shall countersign the royal command appointing or retiring the president of the Privy Council, and the president of the Privy Council shall countersign the royal command appointing or retiring other privy councillors.

Section 11. A privy councillor vacates office upon death, resignation, or by a royal command.

Section 12. The appointment and removal of officials of the royal household and of the royal chief aide-de-camp shall be at the king's pleasure.

Section 13. Whenever the king is absent from the kingdom or is unable for any reason whatever to exercise his functions, he shall appoint a person as regent with the approval of the National Assembly, and the president of the National Assembly shall countersign the royal command.

Section 14. In the case where the king does not appoint a regent under Section 13, or in the case where the king is unable to appoint a regent owing to his not being sui juris or to any other reason whatever, the Privy Council shall submit the name of a person suitable to hold the office of regent to the National Assembly for approval. Upon approval by the National Assembly, the president of the National Assembly shall make an announcement, in the name of the king, of the appointment of such person as regent.

Section 15. In the absence of a regent under Section 13 or Section 14, the president of the Privy Council shall be regent pro tempore.

In the case where the regent appointed under Section 13 or Section 14 is unable to perform his duties, the president of the Privy Council shall temporarily act as regent.

While being regent under Paragraph One, or acting as regent under Paragraph Two, the president of the Privy Council shall not perform his duties as president of the Privy Council. In such case, the Privy Council shall select a privy councillor to temporarily act as president of the Privy Council.

Section 16. Before taking office, the regent appointed under Section 13 or Section 14 must make a solemn declaration before the National Assembly in the following words: "I, (name of the declarer), do solemnly pledge that I will be loyal to His Majesty King (name of the king) and will faithfully perform my duties in the interests of the country and of the people. I do solemnly declare also to uphold and observe the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in every respect."

Section 17. The succession to the throne shall be in accordance with the Palace Law on Succession 1924 and with the approval of the National Assembly. In the absence of a prince, the National Assembly may approve the succession by a princess. The amendment of the Palace Law on Succession 1924 shall be made in the same manner as an amendment of the Constitution.

Section 18. In the circumstances where the throne shall become vacant, the Privy Council shall propose the name of a royal successor in pursuance of Section 17 to the National Assembly for approval. Upon approval effected by the National Assembly, the president of the National Assembly shall invite the said successor to ascend the throne, and subsequently the public announcement thereof shall be made by the president of the National Assembly.

Pending the announcement of the name of the successor to the throne under Paragraph One, the president of the Privy Council shall be regent pro tempore. In the case where the throne becomes vacant while the regent has been appointed under Section 13 or Section 14, or while the president of the Privy Council is a regent under Section 15, Paragraph One, such regent, as the case may be, shall continue to be the regent until the announcement of the name of the successor to the throne.

In the case where the regent who has been appointed and continues to be the regent under Paragraph Two is unable to perform his duties, the president of the Privy Council shall temporarily act as regent.

In the case where the president of the Privy Council is a regent under Paragraph Two or temporarily acts as regent under Paragraph Three, Section 15 Paragraph Three shall apply.



Chapter 3  
Rights and Freedom of the Thai People

Section 19. All persons enjoy the rights and liberty under the Constitution.

Section 20. All persons are equal before the law and are equally protected by it.

Section 21. Every person enjoys political rights. Any exercising of political rights shall be in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Section 22. Every person enjoys full liberty to profess any religion, religious sect or creed and to practice any form of worship in accordance with his belief; provided that it is not contrary to his civic duties or to public order or good morals.

In exercising the liberty referred to in Paragraph One, every person is protected from any act of the state, which is prejudicial to his rights or detrimental to his due benefits, on the grounds of professing a religion, a religious sect or creed, or of practising a form of worship in accordance with his belief which is different from that of others.

Section 23. No person shall be subject of a criminal punishment unless he has committed an act which the law in force at the time of its commission provides such act to be an offence and imposes a punishment therefore, and the punishment to be inflicted on such person shall not be heavier than that provided by the law in force at the time of its commission.

Section 24. The alleged offender or the accused in a criminal case shall be presumed innocent. Before the passing of a final judgement convicting a person of having committed an offence, such person shall not be treated as an offender.

Section 25. Every person enjoys personal liberty. No arrest, detention or search of a person, under any circumstances, may be made except by virtue of law; provided that the person so arrested or searched shall be notified without delay of the charge or cause together with reasonable particulars in respect of such arrest or search, and the detainee has the right to see and consult his counsel in privacy.

In the case of detention of a person, the detainee or the public prosecutor or other person acting in the interest of the detainee has the right to lodge with the district court having criminal jurisdiction a plaint alleging that the detention is unlawful. Upon receipt of such plaint, the court shall forthwith proceed with an ex parte examination. If in the opinion of the court, the plaint presents a prima facie case, the court shall have the power to order the person responsible for the detention to produce the detainee promptly before the court, and if the person responsible for the detention cannot satisfy the court that the detention is lawful, the court shall order the immediate release of the detainee.

Section 26. Forced labour shall not be imposed except by virtue of the law specifically enacted for the purpose of averting imminent public calamity or by virtue of the law which provides for its imposition during the time when the country is in a state of armed conflict or war, or when a state of emergency or a martial law is declared.

Section 27. Every person enjoys the liberty of dwelling. Every person is protected in his peaceful habitation and in possession of his dwelling. The entry into a dwelling without the consent of its possessor or the search thereof shall not be conducted except by virtue of law.



Section 28. The property right of a person is protected. The extent and the restriction of such right shall be in accordance with the law.

The inheritance is protected. The right of inheritance of a person shall be in accordance with the law.

The expropriation of immovable property shall not be made except by virtue of the law specifically enacted for the purpose of public utility, national defence, exploitation of natural resources, town planning, agricultural or industrial development, land reform or for other interests of the state; and fair compensation must be given in due time to the owner thereof as well as to the person having the right therein, who suffers a loss from such expropriation, as to be specified by law.

In determining the amount of compensation under Paragraph Three, the acquisition, nature and site of the immovable property shall be taken into consideration together with the causes and objectives of the expropriation so as to constitute social justice.

Section 29. Every person enjoys the liberty of speech, writing, printing and publication. The restriction of such liberty shall not be imposed except by virtue of the law specifically enacted for the purpose of maintaining the security of the state, protecting the rights, liberty, dignity, or reputation of other persons, maintaining public order or good morals or preventing or stopping moral degeneration or physical deterioration of the people.

The closure of a printing press or the prohibition of printing so as to restrict the liberty under this section shall not be made except by a judgment or an order of the court closing the printing press or prohibiting the printing.

The prepublication censorship of a newspaper shall not be done except during the time when the country is in a state of armed conflict or war, or when a state of emergency or martial law is declared; provided that it must be done by virtue of the law enacted under Paragraph Two. The owner of a newspaper business must, subject to the conditions provided by law, be a person of Thai nationality.

Section 30. Every person enjoys the liberty of education; provided that it is not contrary to his civic duties under the Constitution and not contrary to the law on compulsory education and the law on establishment of educational institutions.

Section 31. Every person enjoys the liberty of peaceful assembly without arms. The restriction of such liberty shall not be imposed except by virtue of the law specifically enacted, in the case of public meetings, for ensuring the convenient use of public places by the people, or for maintaining public order during the time when the country is in a state of armed conflict or war, or when a state of emergency or martial law is declared.

Section 32. Every person enjoys the liberty to form association, union, federation, cooperatives or any other society. The formation and execution of the activity of association, union, federation, cooperatives or any other society shall be carried out in compliance with the provisions of the law.

Section 33. Every person enjoys the liberty to form a political party for the purpose of carrying out political activities through the democratic system of government provided in this Constitution. The formation and the management of a political party shall be in accordance with the law on political parties. A political party must publicly declare its sources of income and expenditure.

Section 34. Every person enjoys the liberty of communication by lawful means. Censorship, detention, or disclosure of correspondences or communications between persons shall be prohibited unless such action is done in compliance with a law specifically enacted for the purpose of maintaining public law and order or morals of the people or for maintaining the security of the state.

Section 35. Every person enjoys the liberty to travel and the liberty to choose residence within the kingdom. The restriction of such liberty shall not be imposed except by virtue of a law specifically enacted for the security of the state, public order, public welfare, town planning or welfare of youth. Deportation of any person of Thai nationality out of the kingdom or barring any person of Thai nationality from entering the kingdom shall be prohibited.

Section 36. Family rights are guaranteed.

Section 37. Any person shall be entitled to the right of filing a petition under the conditions or in the manner prescribed by the law.

Section 38. The right of a person to sue a government agency which is a juristic person to be liable for an act committed by a competent official is guaranteed.

Section 39. Persons who are soldiers, police officers, government officials and local government servants shall enjoy the same civil rights and liberty under the Constitution as those accorded to their fellow citizens unless they are restricted by law, bye-law, or regulations issued by virtue of the law insofar as such restriction is concerned with politics, capability or disciplines.

Section 40. No person shall exercise the rights and liberty provided under the Constitution against the nation, religions, the king and the Constitution.

#### Chapter 4 Duties of the Thai People

Section 41. Every person has the duty to uphold the nation, religion, the king and democratic form of government under this Constitution.

Section 42. Every person has the duty to defend the country.

Section 43. Every person has the duty to serve in the armed forces in accordance with the law.

Section 44. Every person has the duty to comply with the law.

Section 45. Every person has the duty to pay taxes and duties in accordance with the law.

Section 46. Every person has the duty to give assistance to the official service in accordance with the law.

Section 47. Every person has the duty to receive education and training under the conditions and methods in accordance with the law.

#### Chapter 5 Directive Principles of State Policies

Section 48. The provisions in this chapter are intended as directive principles of legislation and determination of policies and do not give rise to any cause of action against the state.

Section 49. The state is to safeguard its independence and the integrity of its territories and the state should promote friendly relations with other countries and adopt the principle of reciprocity.

Section 50. The armed forces should be maintained so far as they are necessary for safeguarding the national independence, security and interests.

Section 51. The state is to enforce the law and order so that the people may be assured of the safety in their lives, persons and property as well as of their peaceful existence.

Section 52. The state should organize the official service and other state affairs for the achievement of efficiency and should take every measure to prevent and suppress corruption.

Section 53. The state should promote and support education and should provide indigent persons with aides, grants and other essentials in pursuing their education. The organization of educational system is an exclusive duty of the state. All educational establishments shall be under the control and supervision of the state. Compulsory education in the educational establishments of the state must be provided without charge. As for higher education, the state should allow educational establishments to manage their own affairs within the limits in accordance with the law.

Section 54. The state should promote and preserve national culture.

Section 55. The state should conserve or maintain the balance of environments and get rid of pollutants which are hazardous to the health and hygiene of the people.

Section 56. The state should take measures to raise the economic and social status of its citizens to a level at which they can pursue their livelihood with a sense of well-being.

Section 57. The state should provide assistance or encouragement to farmers and agriculturalists to acquire land ownership and rights in land for pursuing their agricultural cultivation by means of land reform or by other methods. The state should protect and maintain the interest of farmers and agriculturalists in agricultural production and marketing of produces by means of cooperative or other methods.

Section 58. The state should support economic initiative in the private sector. The state should engage in an enterprise of a public utility nature in such a way as to be beneficial to the people as a whole. An enterprise of a public utility nature may be engaged by individuals only by virtue of law. The state should impose measures to prevent economic monopoly, whether directly or indirectly by individuals, which is not established by virtue of law.

Section 59. The state should have a demographic policy appropriate for natural resources, economic and social conditions technological progress for the purpose of economic and social development and for the security of the state [as published].

Section 60. The state should promote and support state and private works for the welfare and happiness of the people.

Section 61. The state should encourage people of working age to obtain employment and receive fair wages appropriate for their station in life and should ensure fair protection of labour.

Section 62. The state should promote public health and provide indigent persons with free medical treatment. The prevention and eradication of contagious diseases are to be carried out by the state without charge.

Chapter 6  
The National Assembly  
Part 1  
General Provisions

Section 63. The National Assembly consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Joint or separate sittings of the National Assembly shall be in accordance with this Constitution.

Section 64. The president of the House of Representatives is the president of the National Assembly. The president of the Senate is the vice president of the National Assembly.

The president of the National Assembly has the power and duty to conduct the proceedings of the National Assembly at joint sittings in accordance with the rules of procedure and has other powers and duties as provided in this constitution. In the case where the president of the National Assembly is absent or is unable to perform his duties, the vice president shall act in his place.

Section 65. A bill may be enacted as law only by and with the advice and consent of the of the National Assembly.

Section 66. After a bill has been approved by the National Assembly, the prime minister shall present it to the king for signature and it shall come into force upon its publication in the government gazette.

Section 67. If the king refuses his assent to a bill and either returns it to the National Assembly or does not return it within 90 days, the National Assembly must redeliberate such bill. If the National Assembly resolves to reaffirm the bill with the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both houses, the prime minister shall present such bill to the king for signature once again. If the king does not return the bill with his signature within 30 days, the prime minister shall cause the bill to be promulgated as an act in the government gazette as if the king had affixed his signature thereto.

Section 68. The president and the vice president of the Senate, the president and the vice president of the House of Representatives, the leader of the opposition, senators and members of the House of Representatives shall receive emoluments in accordance with the law.

Section 69. No person shall be a senator and member of the House of Representatives simultaneously.

Section 70. Senators and members of the House of Representatives not less than one-tenth of the total number of members of each house have the right to lodge with the president of the house of which they are members a complaint asserting that the membership of any member of the house has terminated under Section 75 (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), or (9), or Section 92 (3), (4) (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), or (11), as the cause may be. The president of the house with whom the complaint is lodged shall refer it to the constitutional tribunal for decision as to whether or not the membership of such person has terminated.

After having made a decision, the constitutional tribunal shall refer it to the president of the House with whom the complaint was lodged under Paragraph One.

Section 71. In the circumstance where any senator or member of the parliament commits any act detrimental to his reputation and dignity as senator or member of the House of Representatives as the case may be, the senators or members of the House of Representatives of not less than one-fourth of the total number of each house are entitled to file their motion to the president of the Senate, or House of Representatives under which one is a member so that both the senators and members of the House of Representatives could pass a resolution for termination of membership of the disputed member of the House of Representatives.

Section 72. The vacation of office of a senator or a member of the House of Representatives after the day on which his membership terminates or after the decision of the constitutional tribunal that the membership of any person terminates does not affect any act performed by such person in the capacity of a member including the receipt of emoluments by such member before the vacation of office or the president of the house of which such person is a member has been informed of the decision of the constitutional tribunal, as the case may be.

## Part II The Senate

Section 73. The Senate is composed of members appointed by the king from qualified persons possessing knowledge and experience in various branches of learning and affairs useful to the administration of the state, who are of Thai nationality by birth and not less than 35 years old and are not a member of any political party. Members of the Senate shall not exceed three fourths of the total number of the members of the House of Representatives.

Section 74. The term of office of the Senate is 6 years from the date of its appointment by the king. In the initial stage, one third of the total number of senators shall retire from membership by drawing lots. If the number obtained from dividing the remaining number by two is an odd number, the odd member will be disregarded (he will remain in the Senate) and it shall be considered that termination of membership by drawing lots is expiration of the term of office. The king shall retain the right to reappoint any member who is terminated from membership upon expiration of term of office.

Section 75. The membership of the Senate terminates upon: (1) Expiration of the term of office; (2) Death; (3) Resignation; (4) Thai nationality has been revoked; (5) Being a member of any political party; (6) Being under any prohibition provided in Section 85; (1), (2) or (3); (7) Being voted out of the membership of the Senate under Section 71, in the circumstances, the termination of membership will take effect on the day the Senate adopted such resolution; (8) Having been absent throughout a session which is not less than 90 days without the permission of the president of the Senate; (9) Having been imprisoned by a final judgment of imprisonment except for an offence committed through negligence or petty offence.

Section 76. If the office of a senator becomes vacant for any reason other than the expiration of his term of office, the king will select and appoint a person properly qualified under Section 73 to fill the vacancy. The senator so appointed may hold office for the remaining term of the person he replaces.

## Part III The House of Representatives

Section 77. The House of Representatives is to consist of elected members in the number as prescribed in Section 78.



Section 78. The number of members of the House of Representatives to be elected in each province shall be calculated on the basis of the total population of each province according to the population registration recently announced prior to the election year. The number of members to be elected will be in the ratio of 150,000 population per one member of the House of Representatives. Any province having less than 150,000 population shall be eligible to have only one member of the House of Representatives. Any province having a population exceeding 150,000 shall be eligible to elect one additional member of the House of Representatives in the ratio of one per every 150,000 population. Any additional population up to and exceeding 75,000 shall be regarded as 150,000 population.

Each changwat [province] shall at least have one elected member of the House of Representatives.

As for a changwat in which not more than three members of the House of Representatives are to be elected, the area of such changwat shall be regarded as one constituency. As for changwat in which more than three members of the House of Representatives are to be elected, the area of such changwat shall be divided into constituencies with each constituency having three members of the House of Representatives.

In the case where the area of any changwat cannot be divided into constituencies with each constituency having three members of the House of Representatives, firstly it shall be divided into constituencies, each having three members of the House of Representatives, but the remaining constituencies shall each have at least two members of the House of Representatives.

As for changwat in which four member of the House of Representatives are to be elected, its area shall be divided into two constituencies with each constituency having two members of the House of Representatives.

Section 79. As for changwat which consist of more than one constituency, each constituency shall be of one undivided area, and the ratio of the number of population to the number of members of the House of Representatives to be elected in one constituency must be close to that in each of the other constituencies.

Section 80. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by direct suffrage and secret ballot. In each constituency, a person shall have the right to vote at an election for candidates in equal number to the number of members of the House of Representatives to be elected in such constituency.

Section 81. A person having the following has the right to vote at an election; (1) Being of Thai nationality under the law; but a person of Thai nationality of alien father, or a person of Thai nationality by naturalization must also possess qualifications as prescribed in the law on election of members of the House of Representatives. (2) Being not less than 20 years of age on 1st January of the election year, and (3) Having the name in the house registration of the electoral area.

Section 82. A person under the following prohibitions on the election day is disfranchised: (1) Being of unsound mind or of mental infirmity; (2) Being deaf and dumb and illiterate; (3) being a Buddhist priest, novice, monk or clergy; (4) Being detained by a warrant of the court; (5) Being deprived of his right to vote at an election by a judgement of the court.

Section 83. A person having the following qualifications has the right to be a candidate at an election: (1) Being of Thai nationality under the law; but a person of Thai nationality of alien father, or a person of Thai nationality by naturalization must also possess qualifications as prescribed in the law on election of members of the House of Representatives; (2) Being not less than 25 years of age on the election day; (3) Being a member of any one political party which sends in its candidate to contest in national election in full number in pursuance of section 84; (4) Possessing other qualifications if prescribed in the law on election of members of the House of Representatives.

Section 84. A political party having eligible election candidates in compliance with Section 83 shall enter a total number of candidates that is not less than one half of the total number of the members of the House of Representatives announced for the election being held.

If any political party has sent a full slate of candidates to run in an election in compliance with Paragraph One, even when that number is reduced by death, withdrawal by some candidates or disqualification of any candidate under Section 85, it shall be considered that such political party has sent its candidates to the election in full number in pursuance of Paragraph One.

Section 85. A person under the following prohibitions shall have no right to be a candidate at an election: (1) Being addicted to a harmful habit forming drug; (2) Being an undischarged bankrupt; (3) Being disfranchised under section 82 (1), (2), (3) or (5); (4) Being sentenced by a judgment of a court to a term of imprisonment and detained by a warrant of the court in such case; (5) Being discharged for a period less than 5 years on the election day after having been sentenced by a judgement to imprisonment for a term of 2 years or over except for an offence committed through negligence; (6) Being a civil servant or local government official holding a permanent position or receiving a salary except a political official; (7) Being an official of a state agency or state enterprise.

Section 86. Member of the House of Representatives:

(1) Must not hold a position or serve in a government agency, state agency, or state enterprises, or hold a position of member of a local government assembly, local government executive official or local government official except the position of a minister or other political official.

(2) Must not receive a concession from the state or a government agency or state enterprise or retain such concession or be a party to a contract with the state or government agency, state agency, or state enterprise, the nature of which constitutes either direct or indirect monopoly.

(3) Must not receive any money or benefit from a government agency, state agency, or state enterprise in addition to that given by such government agency, state agency or state enterprise or other person in its normal transaction.

This section shall not apply to the case where a member of the House of Representatives receives allowances gratuities, pensions or annuities granted for royal relatives or any other money of the same nature and shall not apply to the case where a member of the House of Representatives accepts or holds a position as a committee of the National Assembly, the House of Representatives or a member of a committee [as published] appointed as a qualified member in accordance with the law. [as published]

Section 87. Subject to this Constitution, the rules and procedure of election shall be in accordance with the law on election of members of the House of Representatives.

Section 88. The term of the House of Representatives is 4 years from the election day.

Section 89. Upon expiration of the term of the House of Representatives, the king will issue a royal decree calling for a general election of members of the House of Representatives, in which the election day must be fixed within 60 days from the date of expiration of the term of the House of Representatives and the election day must be the same throughout the kingdom.

Section 90. The king has the prerogative of dissolving the House of Representatives for a new election of members of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be dissolved by a royal decree in which the election day must be fixed within 90 days and the election day must be the same all over the kingdom. The House of Representatives may be dissolved only once under the same circumstance.

Section 91. The membership of the House of Representatives commences on the election day.

Section 92. The membership of the House of Representatives terminates upon: (1) Expiration of the term or dissolution of the House of Representatives; (2) Death; (3) Resignation; (4) Being disqualified under Section 83 (1), (2) or (4); (5) Being under any prohibition provided in Section 85 (1), (2), (3), (6) or (7);

(6) Having performed an act prohibited by Section 86;

(7) Resign from the political party of which one is a member by the votes of not less than three fourths of the joint meeting of the administrative committee of the political party and members of the House of Representatives who are members of that political party. In these circumstances, such membership shall be terminated as of the date of resignation or such resolution has been adopted by the political party;

(8) The House of Representatives adopts a resolution to terminate the membership under Section 71; in such circumstances it shall be regarded that termination of such membership is effective as of the date the House of Representatives adopted the resolution.

(9) Being terminated from membership upon dissolution by court order of the political party of which such member is a member, and inability to become a member of another political party which has members in the House of Representatives within 60 days of the court's order; in these circumstances, membership will be terminated after 60 days of the court's order;

(10) Having been absent throughout a session which is not less than 90 days without the permission of the president of the House of Representatives;

(11) Being imprisoned by a final judgment except for an offence committed through negligence or a petty offence.

Section 93. If the office of member of the House of Representatives becomes vacant for any reason other than the expiration of the term or the dissolution of the House of Representatives, an election of a member of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy shall be held within 90 days unless the remaining term of the House of Representatives is less than 180 days. The membership of the House of Representatives for the replacing member commences as from the election day and he may hold office only for the remaining term of the House of Representatives.

Section 94. After the Cabinet has assumed the administration of the country, the king will appoint, as the leader of the opposition, a member of the House of Representatives who is the leader of a political party having members in the House of Representatives, holding no ministerial post and having the largest number of members in the House of Representatives among the political parties with none of their members of the House of Representatives holding any ministerial post, and such number must not be less than one-fifth of the total number of members of the House of Representatives shall countersign the royal command appointing the leader of the opposition of the House of Representatives shall vacate office upon being disqualified as referred to in Paragraph One, and the provisions of Section 98 shall apply thereto *mutatis mutandis*, and in such case, the king shall appoint the leader of the opposition of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy.

Part IV  
Provisions Applicable to Both  
Houses

Section 95. Senators and members of the House of Representatives are representatives of the Thai people.

Section 96. Before taking office, senators and members of the House of Representatives must make a solemn declaration in a sitting of the house of which they are members in the following words: "I (name of the declarer) do solemnly pledge that I will perform my duties in accordance with the honest dictates of my conscience for the common interest of the Thai people. I will also uphold and observe the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in every respect".

Section 97. The senate and the House of Representatives shall each have one president and one vice president or two presidents who are appointed by the king from the members of such houses in accordance with their resolution.

Section 98. The president and vice president of the Senate shall be in office until a new election of the president and vice president which is to be held every 2 years. The president and the vice president of the House of Representatives hold office until the expiration of term or the dissolution of the House.

The president and the vice president of the Senate and the president and the vice president of the House of Representatives vacate office before the expiration of term of office under Paragraph One or Paragraph Two, as the case may be, upon: (1) Loss of membership of the House of which he is a member; (2) Resignation from office; (3) Holding a position of minister or of other political official; (4) Being sentenced by a judgment of imprisonment.

Section 99. The president of the Senate and the president of the House of Representatives have the power and duty to carry out the business of the houses in accordance with their rules of procedure. The vice president has the power and duty to act on behalf of the president when the president is absent or unable to perform his duty.

Section 100. When the president and the vice president of the Senate or the president and the vice president of the House of Representatives are absent from any sitting, the members of each house shall elect one among themselves to preside over such sitting.

Section 101. The meeting of the senators or the members of the House of Representatives must be attended by members not less than a half of the total number of members of each house in order to make a quorum.

Section 102. A resolution deciding any matter shall be passed by majority of votes unless it is otherwise provided in this constitution. In casting vote, each member has one vote. In case of an equality of votes, the presiding member shall have an additional vote as a casting vote.

Section 103. At any sitting of the Senate or the House of Representatives or of the National Assembly, words expressed in giving a statement of fact or opinion or in casting a vote by any member are absolutely privileged. No charge or action in any manner whatever shall be brought against such members.

This privilege extends to printers and publishers of the minutes of sittings by the order of either house and also to persons permitted by the presiding member to give a statement of fact or opinion at such sittings.

Section 104. The National Assembly shall, within 30 days from the election day of members of the House of Representatives, be summoned for the first sitting. Each year, there shall be one or two ordinary sessions of the National Assembly as may be determined by the House of Representatives.

The day on which the first sitting referred to in Paragraph One is held shall be considered as the first day of the annual ordinary session, and the first day of the succeeding annual ordinary sessions shall be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Section 105. An ordinary session of the National Assembly shall last 90 days but the king may prolong its duration. An ordinary session may be prorogued before the end of 90 days only with the approval of the National Assembly.

Section 106. The king convokes the National Assembly. He opens and prorogues its session. The king may be present to perform the opening ceremony of the first annual ordinary session or may command the heir to the throne who is sui juris or any person to perform the ceremony as his representative.

Section 107. When it is necessary for the interests of the state, the king may convoke an extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

Section 108. Senators and members of the House of Representatives collectively, or members of the House of Representatives, not less than one-third of the total number of members of both houses, have the right to present their petition to the king for the issue of a royal command convoking an extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

The petition referred to in Paragraph One, shall be submitted to the president of the house.

The president of the house who receives the petition shall present it to the king and countersign the royal command.

Section 109. Subject to Section 108, the convocation, the prolongation of session and the prorogation of the National Assembly shall be done by a royal decree.



Section 110. No senator or member of the House of Representatives shall, during a session, be arrested or detained or summoned by a warrant for inquiry as an alleged offender in a criminal case unless permission of the house of which he is a member is obtained or he is arrested in flagrante delicto.

In the case where a senator or a member of the House of Representatives has been arrested in flagrante delicto, it shall be forthwith reported to the president of the house of which he is a member and the president of the house of which he is a member may order the release of the person so arrested.

Section 111. In the case where a criminal charge is brought against a senator or a member of the House of Representatives, whether the house is in session or not, the court shall not proceed with the case during a session unless permission of the house of which he is a member is obtained; provided that the proceedings of the court shall not hinder such member from attending the sittings of the house.

The proceedings of the court before the invocation of membership of either house of the accused are valid.

Section 112. If a senator or a member of the House of Representatives is detained during the inquiry or trial before the beginning of a session, the inquiry official or the court, as the case may be, must, at the beginning of the session, order his release as soon as the house of which he is a member has so requested.

The order of release under Paragraph One shall be effective as from the day of such order until the last day of the session.

Section 113. Subject to Section 151, the Senate shall not hold its sitting during the expiration of the term or the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Section 114. Bills may be introduced only by the Cabinet or members of the House of Representatives, but money bills may be introduced by members of the House of Representatives only with the endorsement of the prime minister. Proposal of a bill by members of the House of Representatives can be made by resolution of the political party to which they belong and seconded by not less than twenty members of the House of Representatives of that political party.

A money bill means a bill with provisions dealing with one or all of the following matters:

(1) Imposition, repeal, reduction, alteration, modification, remission or regulation of taxes or duties; (2) Allocation, receipt, custody or payment of the state funds or transfer of budget of the state; (3) Raising of loans, guarantee or redemption of loans; (4) Currency.

In the case of doubt as to whether a bill is a money bill which requires the endorsement of the prime minister, it shall be the authority of the president of the House of Representatives to make a decision thereon.

Section 115. A bill shall be first submitted to the House of Representatives.

Section 116. Subject to Section 122, when the House of Representatives has considered a bill submitted under Section 115 and resolves to approve it, the House of Representatives shall submit such bill to the Senate. The Senate must finish the consideration of the bill within 60 days; if it is a money bill, the consideration thereof must be finished within 30 days; provided that the House of Representatives may resolve to extend the period as a special case the said period shall mean the period during a session and shall be counted as from the day on which such bill reaches the Senate.

The period referred to in Paragraph One shall not include the period during which the bill is under the consideration of the constitutional tribunal under Section 119. If the Senate has not finished the consideration of the bill within the period referred to in Paragraph One, it shall be deemed that the Senate has approved such bill.

In the case where the House of Representatives submits a money bill to the Senate, the president of the House of Representatives shall also advise the Senate that the bill so submitted is a money bill. The advice of the president of the House of Representatives shall be deemed final.

In the case where the president of the House of Representatives does not advise the Senate that the bill is a money bill, such bill shall not be deemed a money bill.

Section 117. Subject to Section 122, after the Senate has finished the consideration of a bill:

(1) If it agrees with the House of Representatives, the procedure under Section 66 shall be taken;

(2) If it disagrees with the House of Representatives, such bill shall be withheld and returned to the House of Representatives;

(3) If there is an amendment, the amended bill shall be returned to the House of Representatives; in such case, each house shall appoint its members or other persons in equal number as may be fixed by the House of Representatives to constitute a joint committee for consideration of the bill; the joint committee shall report on and submit the bill which it has already considered to both houses; if both houses approve the bill considered by the joint committee, the procedure under Section 66 shall be taken; if either house disapproves the bill, such bill shall be withheld.

The joint committee has the power to demand documents from any person or summon any person to give a statement of fact or opinion in respect of the consideration of the bill and the privilege provided in Section 103 shall extend to the person performing his duties under this section.

At a meeting of the joint committee, the presence of not less than one half of the total number of its members is required to constitute a quorum and the rules of procedure of the House of Representatives in so far as the committee is concerned shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 118. A bill to be withheld under Section 117 may be brought forth for reconsideration by the House of Representatives only after lapse of 180 days from the date the bill is returned to the House of Representatives by the Senate, in case of withholding under Section 117 (2) and from date of rejection of such withholding under Section 117 (3) by either the Senate or the House of Representatives; in this circumstance, if the House of Representatives resolves to reaffirm the original bill or the bill considered by the joint committee by the votes of more than one-half of the total number of members of the house, such bill shall be deemed to have been approved by the National Assembly and the procedure under Section 66 shall be taken.

If the bill withheld is a money bill, the House of Representatives may forthwith proceed to reconsider it. In such case, if the House of Representatives resolves to reaffirm the original bill or the bill considered by the joint committee by the votes of more than one-half of the total number of members of the House, such bill shall be deemed to have been approved by the National Assembly and the procedure under Section 66 shall be taken.

Section 119. While a bill is being withheld under Section 117, the Cabinet or members of the House of Representatives may not introduce a bill having the same or similar principle as that of the bill being withheld. In a case where the Senate or the House of Representatives is of the opinion that the bill so introduced has the same or similar principles as that of the bill withheld, the president of the House of Representatives shall refer the said bill to the constitutional tribunal for a decision. If the constitutional tribunal decides that the bill has similar principles to those of the bill withheld, such bill is dropped.

Section 120. In the case where the term of the House of Representatives expires or the House of Representatives is dissolved, all bills which have not yet been approved by the National Assembly or those to which the king has refused assent or which have not been returned by the king within 90 days, shall lapse.

Section 121. A budget of the state shall be made in the form of an act. If the annual budget act for the following fiscal year is not enacted in time, the law on annual budget for the proceeding fiscal year shall apply for the time being.

Section 122. The House of Representatives must finish the consideration of the annual budget bill, the supplementary budget bill and the transfer of budget bill within 90 days from the date the bills reach the House of Representatives.

If the House of Representatives has not finished the consideration of the bill within the period referred to in Paragraph One, such bill shall be deemed to have been approved by the House of Representatives and shall be submitted to the Senate.

In the consideration of the bill, the Senate must approve or disapprove it within 15 days from the date the bill reaches the Senate. After such period, such bill shall be deemed to have been approved; in such case and in the case where the Senate approves it, further proceedings under Section 66 shall be taken.

If the Senate disapproves the bill, Section 118, Paragraph Two shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

In deliberation of the bill on national annual budget, the bill on supplement budget and the draft of the bill on transfer of national budget and expenditures, the members of the House of Representatives shall not be permitted to propose any motion to amend any additional amount in the items or other items; but motion to amend such amount may be proposed for reduction or cut down items of expenditures which are not the expenses subject to any obligation as follows:

(1) Repayment for principal sum of loan; (2) Interest of loans; (3) Money to be disbursed to the prescription of the law.

Section 123. The payment of state funds shall be made only when it has been authorised by the law on budget, the law on budgetary procedure, the law on transfer of budget or the law on the treasury balance, except that it may be prepaid in the case of urgent necessity under the rules and procedure provided by law. In such case, the budget for reimbursement must be set aside in the transfer of budget act, the supplementary budget act, or the annual budget act for the following fiscal year.

Section 124. The Senate and the House of Representatives are, by virtue of this Constitution, vested with the power to control the administration of the state affairs.

Section 125. At a sitting of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, every member has the right to interpellate a minister on any matter within the scope of his authority but the minister has the right to decline to answer when the cabinet is of the opinion that the matter should not yet be disclosed for reason of safety or vital interest of the state.

Section 126. Members of the House of Representatives of not less than one-fifth of the total number of members of the House of Representatives have the right to submit a motion for a general debate in order that the Cabinet may give statement of fact or opinion on any question relating to the administration of state affairs.

The motion referred to in Paragraph One shall be submitted to the president of the House of Representatives who shall inform the prime minister of it in order that a date for the general debate shall be fixed not later than 30 days from the date the prime minister has been informed thereof, but the Cabinet has the right to request that the general debate be withheld if it is of the opinion that the matter should not yet be disclosed for reason of safety or vital interest of the state.

In a general debate conducted under this section, no resolution shall be posed by the House on the question under debate.

Section 127. Members of the House of Representatives of not less than one-fifth of the total number of members of the House of Representatives have the right to submit a motion for a general debate for the purpose of passing a vote of no-confidence in an individual minister or in the Cabinet.

If the general debate is concluded without a resolution to pass over the agenda of the general debate, the House of Representatives shall pass a vote of confidence or no-confidence. Voting in such case shall not take place on the same day as that of the conclusion of the debate. The vote of no-confidence must be passed by more than one-half of the total number of members of the House.

In the case where a vote of no-confidence is passed by not more than one-half of the total number of members of the House, the members of the House of Representatives who submit the motion for the general debate shall no longer have the right to submit another motion for the general debate for purpose of passing a vote of no-confidence in an individual minister or in the Cabinet throughout the session.

Section 128. The sittings of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the joint sittings of the National Assembly are public under the conditions stipulated in the rules of procedure of each house. Upon request by the Cabinet or members of not less than a quarter of the total number of members of each house or of both houses, as the case may be, the sitting shall be held in camera.

Section 129. The Senate and the House of Representatives have the power to select and appoint members of each house to constitute standing committees and have the power to select and appoint members or other persons to constitute committees in order to perform any act, inquire into or consider any matter within the scope of authority of each house and report its findings to the house. The said committees have the power to demand documents from any person or summon any person to give a statement of fact or opinion on the act or the matter under its inquiry or consideration.

The privilege provided in Section 103 shall also extend to persons performing their duties under this section.

Apportionment of standing committee membership shall be made in close proportion to the number of members each political party or group of parties has in the House of Representatives.

In the absence of the rules of procedure of the House of Representatives under Section 132, the president of the House of Representatives shall determine the proportion under Paragraph Three.

Section 130. At a meeting of a committee, the presence of not less than one-half of the total number of members of the committee is required to constitute a quorum.

Section 131. Subject to Section 180, if there is a question in respect of the authority of the National Assembly requiring the interpretation of the Constitution, it shall be the power of the National Assembly to interpret it, and the interpretation of the National Assembly shall be final.

Section 132. The Senate and the House of Representatives are empowered to draft rules and regulations regarding the election and functions of the presidents and vice-presidents and the standing committees, the proposal and deliberation of bills, the proposal of motions, consultation, debate, voting, fielding of interpellations, opening of general debate, maintenance of order and other activities in compliance with the provisions of this Constitution.

#### Part V

#### Joint Sitzings of the National Assembly

Section 133. The National Assembly shall hold a joint sitting in the following cases: (1) Approval of the appointment of regent under Section 13 and Section 14; (2) Making of a solemn declaration by the regent before the National Assembly under Section 16; (3) The amendment of the Palace Law on Succession, 1924, under Section 17; (4) Approval of the succession to the throne under Section 18; (5) Reconsideration of a bill under Section 67; (6) Approval of the prorogation of session under Section 105; (7) Opening of the session of the National Assembly under Section 106; (8) Interpretation of the Constitution under Section 131; (9) Policy statement under Section 141; (10) General debate under Section 143; (11) Approval of the declaration of martial law under Section 151; (12) Approval of agreements and treaties under Section 152; (13) Appointment of members of the constitutional tribunal under Section 173; (14) Amendment of the Constitution under Section 183.

Section 134. At a joint sitting of the National Assembly, the rules of procedure of the House of Representatives shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 135. Subject to Section 17, Section 67, Section 151 Paragraph Two, Section 183, the provisions applicable to both houses shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the joint sitting of the National Assembly; provided that insofar as the appointment of joint standing and ad hoc committees are concerned, the number of members of a committee from each house must be in ratio to the number of members of each house.

#### Chapter 7 The Cabinet

Section 136. The king appoints the prime minister and not more than 30 other ministers to constitute the cabinet having the duty to carry out the administration of the state.



Not less than a half of the ministers of the total number of the ministers must be elected members of the House of Representatives. The president of the National Assembly shall countersign the royal command appointing the prime minister.

Section 137. Before taking office, a minister must make a solemn declaration before the king in the following words: "I, (name of the declarer), do solemnly pledge that I will be loyal to the king and will faithfully perform my duties in the interests of the country and the people. I will also uphold and observe the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in every respect."

Section 138. A minister shall not be a government official holding a permanent position or receiving a salary but he may be a political official.

Section 139. A minister shall not hold a position or perform any act, which a senator or a member of the House of Representatives is prohibited to hold or perform under Section 86, except the position required to be held by law, and shall not either be a manager, director, adviser, agent or employee of any person, partnership, company or organisation which engages in a business for profit.

Section 140. A minister has the right to attend and give a statement of fact or opinion at a sitting of the house of which he is not a member, but he has no right to vote. Section 103 governing privilege shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section 141. The Cabinet assuming administration of the country must give a statement of policy to the National Assembly without any resolution on confidence.

Section 142. In executing the policy of the state, each Cabinet minister is responsible to the House of Representatives for his own duties and jointly responsible to the House of Representatives for general policies of the Cabinet.

Section 143. If there is a question relating to the administration of the state affairs on which the Cabinet deems it advisable to have the opinion of the senators and the members of the House of Representatives, the prime minister will give a notice to the president of the National Assembly requesting that a general debate be held at a sitting of the National Assembly. In such case, no resolution shall be passed by the National Assembly on the question under debate.

Section 144. The Cabinet vacates office en masse upon: (1) The passing of a vote of no-confidence by the House of Representatives under Section 127; (2) The expiration of term or the dissolution of the House of Representatives; (3) The resignation of the Cabinet; (4) The termination of ministership of the prime minister under Section 145. The outgoing cabinet shall remain in office and carry on the administration until the new cabinet is appointed.

Section 145. The ministership of an individual minister terminates upon: (1) Death; (2) Resignation; (3) Being disqualified as a candidate at an election of members of the House of Representatives under Section 83 (1), (2) or (4) in the case of a minister not being member of the House of Representatives or (1), (2), (3) or (4) in the case of a minister being a member of the House of Representatives or being under any prohibition provided under Section 85 (1), (2), (3) or (6); (4) Being sentenced by a judgment to imprisonment; (5) The passing of a vote of no-confidence by the House of Representatives under Section 127; (6) Having performed an act prohibited by Section 139; (7) A royal command under Section 146; Section 70, Section 71 and Section 72 shall apply to the termination of ministership under (2), (3), (4) or (6).

Section 146. The king has the prerogative of relieving a minister of his office upon the advice of the prime minister.

Section 147. In the case of an emergency when there is an urgent necessity to maintain the national or public safety or national economic security or to avert public calamity, the king may issue an emergency decree which shall have the force of an act. In the succeeding sitting of the National Assembly, the Cabinet shall submit the emergency decree to the National Assembly for consideration without delay. If the House of Representatives disapproves it or approves it but the Senate disapproves it and the House of Representatives reaffirms its approval by votes of not more than one-half of the total number of its members, the emergency decree shall lapse; provided that it shall not affect any act made during the enforcement of such emergency decree. If the House of Representatives and the Senate approve the emergency decree, or if the Senate disapproves it but the House of Representatives reaffirms its approval by votes of more than one-half of the total number of its members, such emergency decree shall continue to have the force of an act. The prime minister shall cause the approval or disapproval of the emergency decree to be published in the government gazette. In the case of disapproval, it shall be effective as from the day following the date of its publication in the government gazette. The consideration of an emergency decree by the Senate and by the House of Representatives in the case of reaffirmation of approval of the emergency decree must take place on the first opportunity when such houses hold their sitting.

Section 148. If, during a session, it is necessary to have a law on taxes, duties or currency which, in the interests of the state, requires an urgent and confidential consideration, the king may issue an emergency decree which shall have the force of an act.

The emergency decree issued under Paragraph One must be submitted to the House of Representatives within 2 days after the date of its publication in the government gazette, and Section 147 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 149. The king reserves the right to issue a royal decree insofar as it is not in contravention of the law.

Section 150. The king has the prerogative of declaring and lifting martial law in accordance with the conditions and manner under the law on martial law. In the case where there is a necessity to declare martial law in a certain locality, the military authority may do so under the law on martial law.

Section 151. The king has the prerogative of declaring war with the approval of the National Assembly. The resolution of approval of the National Assembly must be passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both houses.

During the expiration of the term or the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Senate shall, in respect of the approval under Paragraph One, act as the National Assembly.

Section 152. The king has the prerogative of concluding a peace treaty, a cease-fire and other treaties with other countries or international organisations. A treaty which provides for a change in the Thai territories or national sovereignty or requires the enactment of an act for its implementation, or a military alliance treaty must be approved by the National Assembly.

Section 153. The king has the prerogative of granting a pardon.

Section 154. The king has the prerogative of removing titles and recalling decorations.

Section 155. The king appoints and retires officials in the military service and in the civil service holding the positions of under secretary of state, director general and their equivalent.

Section 156. Subject to Section 155, the requirement of qualifications, recruitment, appointment, promotion, increase of salaries, punishment and retirement of civil servant shall be in accordance with the law.

Section 157. A government official holding a permanent position or receiving a salary, except a political official, shall not be a political official.

Section 158. All laws, royal prescripts and royal commands relating to state affairs must be countersigned by a minister unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

#### Chapter 8 The Courts

Section 159. The trial and adjudication of cases are the exclusive power of the courts, which must be proceeded in accordance with the law and in the name of the king.

Section 160. All courts may be established only by acts.

Section 161. A new court to try and adjudicate any particular cases or a case of any particular charge in place of an ordinary court existing under the law and having jurisdiction over such case shall not be established.

Section 162. A law having an effect of changing or amending the law on organisation of courts or the law on judicial procedure for the purpose of applying it a particular case shall not be enacted.

Section 163. Judges and magistrates are independent in the trial and adjudication of cases in accordance with the law.

Section 164. Judges and magistrates shall not be political officials.

Section 165. The king shall appoint and dismiss the judgeship of the court of justice. Prior to assuming the judgeship, the judge shall be required to take the oath of office before the king by uttering the words prescribed by the judicial commission in pursuance of the regulations on judicial officials.

Section 166. The appointment and the removal from office of a judge of a court of justice must be approved by the judicial commission under the law on judicial service before they are tendered to the king. The promotion, increase of salaries and punishment of judges of the courts of justice must be approved by the judicial commission under the law on judicial service.

Section 167. Military courts have the power to try and adjudicate cases as provided by law. The appointment and the retirement from office of a military judge shall be in accordance with the law.

Section 168. The appointment and termination from office of the judge and magistrate in other courts than the court of justice and military tribunal including the power to prosecute the case and administer legal procedures shall be in compliance with the law on the establishment of that court.

Section 169. In the case where there is a dispute on the jurisdiction between the court of justice and any other court or between other courts, the constitutional tribunal shall decide it.

#### Chapter 9 Local Government

Section 170. The organisation of local government including the metropolis shall, subject to the law, be based on the principle of self government so as to be in accordance with the will of the people in the locality.

Section 171. For local administration, let there be a local council elected by the people of the locality and the election must be held within the period of time prescribed by law.

Section 172. The election of members of a local assembly shall be by direct suffrage and assembly shall be by direct suffrage and secret ballot. The election of the local administrative committee shall be elected by direct and secret casting of ballots or the local council may elect local administrative committee from local council in compliance with the provisions of the law. The rules and procedure of election under this section shall be in accordance with the law on such purpose.

#### Chapter 10 The Constitutional Tribunal

Section 173. The constitutional tribunal consists of the president of the National Assembly, president of the Supreme Court, director of the Public Prosecutor Department and other four qualified persons appointed by the National Assembly. The president of National Assembly shall be the president of the constitution tribunal.

Section 174. A member of the constitutional tribunal appointed by National Assembly shall not be a senator, member of the House of Representatives, government official holding a permanent position or receiving a salary, official of a state enterprise or local government official.

Section 175. A member of the constitutional tribunal may receive emoluments in accordance with the law.

Section 176. Every time a general election is held, the National Assembly shall reappoint the constitutional tribunal within 30 days from the day of the opening of the first session of the National Assembly.

The days prescribed in the first paragraph shall mean the day of the National Assembly in session. In appointing the constitutional tribunal under Paragraph One, the National Assembly may reappoint the retired constitutional tribunal to assume the office.

Section 177. A member of the constitutional tribunal which the National Assembly appoints vacates office upon: (1) Opening of the first session of the National Assembly after the general election; (2) Death; (3) Resignation; (4) Being a senator, member of the House of Representatives, government official holding a permanent position or receiving a salary, official of a state enterprise, or local government official; (5) Being sentenced by a judgment to imprisonment.

Section 178. In case of vacancy of the constitutional tribunal which is appointed the National Assembly due to causes other than expiration of term of office under Section 177 (1), the National Assembly shall appoint a new constitutional tribunal to the vacancy within 30 days. [as published]



The days prescribed in the first paragraph shall mean the day of the National Assembly in session.

Section 179. After a bill has been approved by the National Assembly and before the prime minister presents it to the king for signature under Section 66; (1) If the senators and the members of the House of Representatives or members of each house of not less than one-fifth of the total number of members of both houses are of the opinion that the bill referred to in Paragraph One is contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution, they shall submit their opinion to the president of the Senate, or president of the House of Representatives, as the case may be; and the president of the house who receives the said opinion shall then refer it to the constitutional tribunal for consideration and decision and inform the prime minister thereof; (2) If the prime minister is of the opinion that the bill referred to in Paragraph One is contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution, he shall refer such opinion to the constitutional tribunal for consideration and decision and then inform the president of the Senate and president of the House of Representatives thereof. During the consideration of the constitutional tribunal, the prime minister shall suspend the proceedings in respect of the promulgation of the bill referred to in Paragraph One until the constitutional tribunal gives a decision thereon. If the constitutional tribunal decides that such bill is contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution, the prime minister shall return the bill to the National Assembly.

Section 180. In applying a law to any case, if the court is of the opinion that the provisions of such law come under Section 4 and there has not yet been a decision of the constitutional tribunal relating to such provisions, the court shall stay its trial and adjudication of the case and submit its opinion through proper channel to the constitutional tribunal for consideration and decision. The decision of the constitutional tribunal shall apply to all cases but shall not affect the judgments of the courts which have been final.

Section 181. The decision of the constitutional tribunal shall be deemed final and shall be published in the government gazette.

Section 182. The procedure of the constitutional tribunal shall be in accordance with the law.

#### Chapter 11 Amendment of the Constitution

Section 183. An amendment of the constitution may be made only under the rules and procedure as follows: (1) A motion for amendment must be proposed either by the Cabinet or members of the House of Representatives of not less than one-fifth of the total number of members of the House of Representatives; (2) A motion for amendment must be proposed in the form of a draft constitution amendment and the National Assembly shall consider it in three readings; (3) the voting in the first reading for acceptance in principle shall be by roll call and the amendment must be approved by the votes of not less than one-half of the total number of members of both houses; (4) The voting in the second reading for consideration section by section shall be decided by a simple majority of votes; (5) At the conclusion of the second reading, there shall be an intervening period of 15 days after which the National Assembly shall proceed with its third reading; (6) The voting in the third and final reading shall be by roll call and the promulgation of it as the constitution [amendment] must be approved by the votes of not less than one-half of the total number of members of both houses; (7) After the resolution has been passed in accordance with the above rules and procedure, the draft constitution amendment shall be presented to the king and Section 66 and Section 67 shall apply mutatis mutandis.



## Transitory Provision

Section 184. As from the date of the promulgation of this Constitution until the election day of the members of the House of Representatives under Section 189, the National Legislative Assembly under the Constitution of the Kingdom 1977 shall act as the National Assembly in accordance with this Constitution and Section 86 shall not apply to the holding of office of the members of the National Legislative Assembly under this section.

Section 185. The Cabinet administering the state affairs on the date of the promulgation of this constitution, or the Cabinet if formed prior to the members of the House of Representatives being elected under Section 189, shall be the Cabinet administering the state affairs under this Constitution and Section 136, Paragraph Two; Section 139 and Section 141 shall not apply to the holding of ministerial position under this section.

After the election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet referred to in Paragraph One shall vacate office; provided it shall remain in office until the new Cabinet has been formed.

The provisions of Section 157 shall not apply to a government official who holds political office before the Cabinet shall vacate office under Paragraph Two.

Section 186. The National Policy Council having been in office before promulgation of this constitution shall continue to provide advice and counsels to the Cabinet so that the administration of the country can be executed consistent with state policy until the formation of a new Cabinet after election of the members of the House of Representatives has been held in pursuance of Section 189.

Section 187. In the initial stage, the king shall appoint the senators in compliance with the provisions of this Constitution on the day of the election of members of the House of Representatives in pursuance of Section 189.

The appointment of a senator in compliance with Paragraph One shall be countersigned by the chairman of the National Policy Council.

Section 188. During the 4 years from the day of appointment of the Senate in pursuance of Section 187, if there is an appointment or termination of office of a senator, the president of the Senate shall countersign such appointment or termination. If the president of the Senate has to vacate his office under Section 74, the vice president of the Senate is to countersign such an order. If both the president and vice president of the Senate must vacate office under Section 74, senators shall meet and elect one member to countersign such order in the capacity of the president of the Senate.

Section 189. The election of members of the House of Representatives in compliance with the provisions of this constitution shall be completely effected within the year 1978. In the circumstances where election of members of the House of Representatives can not be effected within the year 1978, the extension of the time of election may be permissible, but such extension shall not exceed 120 days from the end of the year 1978.

(1) Deliberation of the draft bill of the National Annual Budget Act, the bill of the Supplementary Budget Act and the bill of the Budget Transfer Act.

(2) Holding of a general debate under Section 127.

In this respect, the senators shall have the same rights as those of the members of the House of Representatives, but they shall not be permitted to sign a motion individually or collectively for opening a general debate in pursuance of Section 127.

Section 191. All orders issued by the prime minister under Section 27 of the Constitution of the Kingdom 1977, which are still in force on the day of the promulgation of this Constitution shall remain in force. The repeal or modification of the aforesaid orders shall be done by an act.

#### PHAYAO GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON INSURGENT PROBLEM

BK280943Y Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 28 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The governor of Phayao Province, Sanya Palawatwichai, told newsmen that there are 800 communist terrorists in his province. This number includes both armed and unarmed elements, most of whom are in areas adjacent to Nan Province. Asked if the number includes former students, the governor said that according to local ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] and military authorities, 100 of this number are students from a northern university. The governor said he was not worried about the situation since both the military and police authorities were able to cope with any incidents which might arise.

#### Kanchanaburi Governor Statement

BK271005Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Kanchanaburi Governor Charoensuk Silaphan has told reporters that there is still an insurgency problem in his province due to the fact that rugged and hilly terrain in the province makes communications difficult. This is especially so in the districts of Sangkha Buri, Siawat, Sai Yok, Thong Pha Phum and Bo Phloi.

However, the problem is not serious because the province has not remained idle but has been carrying out suppression operations continuously. The governor said he believes the terrorists have no permanent camps or bases in the province but have fled from other provinces to regroup. The authorities uncovered several abandoned camps.

#### BRIEFS

ELECTION TO ILO GOVERNING BODY--According to the Department of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the support of the labor ministers for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand has been elected by the International Labor Organization as a member of its 56th (?man) governing body for 3-year term starting from this year and running to 1981. The election took place at the 64th International Labor Conference now taking place in Geneva. The ministry said that as a member of the governing body, Thailand can participate in the ILO administration and other functions specified in the constitution of the international organization. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK]

## FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE TO PRC EMBASSY IN HANOI

OW280733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Jun (VNA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today (June 28) sent the following note to the Chinese Embassy concerning the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam:

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Vietnam and has the honour to clearly express its views regarding the June 24, 1978 note of the embassy as follows:

1--Concerning the present differences between Vietnam and China on the questions of the Hoa people, the Vietnamese side has proposed that representatives of the party and government of the two countries meet at an early date to solve the matter. It is regrettable that the Chinese side has rejected negotiations, and moreover, has unilaterally decided to send ships to Vietnamese ports, allegedly to pick up "persecuted Chinese."

Proceeding from the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and the interests of the two peoples, and to provide favourable conditions for solving the differences on the Hoa people question, the Vietnamese Government has called on the Hoa people to stay in Vietnam and earn their living in peace and join the rest of the people in the country in building socialism. At the same time it has allowed those Hoa wishing to leave Vietnam for China to depart, and Chinese ships to enter Chua Ve in the Haiphong harbour area and Vung Tau in the Ho Chi Minh City harbour area as from June 20, 1978, to pick them up after they have completed the necessary procedures and regulations.

To create conditions for the early departure of those Hoa wishing to leave, the Vietnamese side has advanced six concrete questions concerning China's sending ships to Vietnamese ports to pick them up.

At the meeting between the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the Chinese Embassy in the afternoon of June 19, 1978, to discuss these concrete matters, the Chinese side emphasized that China is sending ships to Vietnam to pick up "Chinese residents who are victims of ostracism, persecution and expulsion by the Vietnamese authorities, but not Vietnamese of Chinese descent or Hoa people having Vietnamese citizenship who wish to leave Vietnam for China." At the same time, the Chinese side made proposals concerning entry and exit procedures which are contrary to what had been agreed upon and observed by the two parties for almost twenty years now. In the following sessions and up to the morning of June 24, 1978, the Chinese side still persisted in its absurd viewpoint and proposals.

In the afternoon of June 24, 1978, the Chinese Embassy sent to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry a six-point note repeating the essential points already raised in the afternoon of June 19, 1978, and raised some new and unacceptable proposals:

A) Once again, the note of the Chinese Embassy reaffirmed that the Chinese Government is sending ships to Vietnam to pick up the "Chinese residents persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities and not those Hoa people wishing to leave Vietnam for China."

In this connection, the Vietnamese side has many times clearly pointed out that the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam, whether they are Hoa with Vietnamese citizenship in the north or Chinese-born Vietnamese in the south, is already very clear.

Now, the Chinese side denies the historic reality and acts contrary to the agreement between the Central Committees of the two parties considering the Hoa in Vietnam as its nationals, and more serious still, has used many tricks to entice and force Hoa people to leave en masse for China, chiefly the Hoa in the Vietnam-China border areas, then invented the story of Vietnam's "persecuting and expelling Chinese residents," and launched a propaganda campaign to sow national enmity and worsen the relations between the two countries. This has been criticized and rejected many times by the Vietnamese side.

By repeating again and again its intention to pick up only "persecuted Chinese" in Vietnam the Chinese side has not only continued slandering Vietnam, but also wants to impose its erroneous viewpoint on the question of the Hoa people. To take one's own viewpoint on an unsettled difference as a principle and standpoint to discuss concrete problems will only lead to a deadlock.

B) Concerning the time for the docking of Chinese ships at Vietnamese ports, the Vietnamese side suggested a three-day period which is long enough for the Hoa to embark without hurry. But the Chinese side did not agree, contending that it should be determined "according to the need to work." On the other hand, the Chinese side has so far not supplied the Vietnamese side with a general schedule for Chinese ships coming to Vietnam up to the end of the third quarter of 1978 as requested by the Vietnamese side. In so doing, the Chinese side obviously wants to prolong the time for Chinese ships to dock at Vietnamese ports as long as it sees fit.

C) The procedures for the departure of the Hoa are also very clear. In 1961, the two countries agreed that, with regard to those Hoa in Vietnam who wish to leave for China, the concerned Vietnamese office would base itself on their applications to process and approve them and send the list to the Chinese Embassy, which would issue them entry permits. Now, the Chinese side says that it must process the cases and draw up the list of those who want to leave. Then the Vietnamese side will give them exit visas. In so doing, the Chinese side acts contrary not only to the agreement on the departure of Hoa people in North Vietnam to China but also to international law and common practice with regard to the processing of exit and entry permits of Vietnamese of Chinese descent in South Vietnam.

D) The Chinese side has named the Chinese Embassy work team which will travel to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City ports--"the work team to receive persecuted Chinese residents"--and asked that it be given more power than is necessitated by its task. This is also imposing an absurd standpoint and request on Vietnam, even though the Chinese side knew very well that this would be unacceptable to the Vietnamese side. The problems raised by the Chinese Embassy in its note show that the Chinese side does not really want to pick up the Hoa, but is trying only to prolong and use this problem to continue its slanders, cause trouble and further its anti-Vietnam policy.

2--To facilitate the quick departure of those Hoa people who wish to leave Vietnam for China, the Vietnamese side urges that the Chinese side should not take its own viewpoint on a still unsettled difference as a principle and a starting point to discuss concrete problems, and that it withdraw its unreasonable demands which violate Vietnamese sovereignty and are at variance with international laws and practice. The Vietnamese side hopes that the Chinese side will respect the friendship between the people of the two countries and, together with the Vietnamese side, hold discussions in a spirit of equality and mutual respect so as to promptly reach agreement on the arrangements for the departure of Hoa people who want to leave Vietnam for China.



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Vietnam the assurances of its high consideration.

PRC HELD 'FULLY RESPONSIBLE' FOR WORSENING RELATIONS

OW270305Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Station commentary: "China's Unilateral Action in Severing Consular Relations With Vietnam Is Extremely Serious and Indefensible"]

[Text] On 17 June 1978, the Chinese side forced the Vietnamese consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning to stop their activities and to withdraw all their cadres and staffs back to Vietnam within the shortest possible time.

To shirk responsibility for the above-mentioned incident and put the blame on the Vietnamese side, the Chinese side falsely charged that Vietnam has obstructed the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City and alleged that its action is based on the principle of reciprocity. This argument is unacceptable.

It is well known that in December 1976 the Vietnamese side answered and agreed to China's proposal on establishing consulate general in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. Since then, 18 months have passed and China has not yet established its consulate general in Haiphong. Meanwhile, it has kept demanding the establishment of a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City. In February this year, that is, before the start of the socialist transformation of capital industry and commerce in South Vietnam, it repeated this demand. While Vietnam was considering the matter, it sent the Chinese consul general for Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi. This kind of action could have no other purpose than to apply pressure. While showing no interest in establishing a consulate general in Haiphong, China is eager to establish one in Ho Chi Minh City, where a large number of Hoa capitalists with Vietnamese citizenship [yueh chi hua jen tzu pen chia 6390 4694 5478 0086 6327 2609 1367] are concentrated. Therefore, China's purpose is self-evident.

Even so, the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a note on 15 June 1978, informed the Chinese side that the Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City could be established early in the fourth quarter of this year. Thus, the Vietnamese side, proceeding from the friendly relations between the two countries, has made every effort to overcome difficulties and properly met the proposal of the Chinese side.

China was liberated in 1949, but it was in 1955, 6 years later, that Vietnam was able to establish a consulate general in China's Kunming city; now, only 3 years after the liberation of the motherland, Vietnam has agreed to the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City. Does this kind of reciprocity constitute unfair treatment to China?

It must be pointed out that as of now, except for the French Consulate, which was established before the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City and is continuing its activities, no other country has been able to establish a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City. Can such sincerity by Vietnam toward China be distorted?

It should be noted that on 15 June the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited the Chinese ambassador in Hanoi to the ministry in order to hand him the note agreeing to the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City. But the Chinese procrastinated and he did not appear until 16 June. At any rate, it was 3 days after being informed of this decision by Vietnam that the Chinese side sent the note on their decision to close the three Vietnamese consulates general in China.



Obviously, the Chinese side is clearly making trouble out of nothing by unilaterally stopping the Vietnamese consulates-general from carrying on their activities, under the pretext that Vietnam is obstructing the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City. Its argument to defend its unilateral decision cannot conceal its ulterior motives. This is a new escalation of its deliberate actions to aggravate the worsening relations between the two countries and undermine the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people. Its crooked prevarications are futile and serve no useful purpose. It must be held fully responsible for the worsening relations between the two countries.

GDR, POLAND, HUNGARY SUPPORT SRV IN DISPUTE WITH PRC

OW250724Y Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi 27 Jun (VNA)--K. Opitz, deputy chairman of the Secretariat of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, stated at a meeting on June 23: "All political parties, mass organizations and the people of various strata in the National Front of the GDR fully support the correct stand and good-will attitude of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the Hoa people question in Vietnam. We firmly believe that justice will triumph over injustice. The GDR people will now as before stand firmly beside the fraternal Vietnamese people in the hope and belief that, overcoming all difficulties and hardships, the Vietnamese people will successfully build a beautiful and prosperous life in socialism."

A joint communique between Poland and Hungary on June 23 said: Poland and Hungary reaffirm their solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a country where socialist construction is once again threatened. They resolutely support the proposals and efforts of the SRV to settle the pending questions in the region by peaceful means.

A meeting was held in Budapest on June 22 by the Hungarian National Peace Council and the railway service to express solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people in face of the hostile policy of the Chinese leaders and the border war provoked by the Kampuchean authorities. Speaking at the meeting, S. Nandone, general secretary of the National Peace Council and member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, said that with the assistance of China in weapons and advisors, the Kampuchean leaders have provoked a border conflict with Vietnam aimed at creating a tense and unstable situation in the border areas to stall the Vietnamese people's peaceful construction. Turning to the Vietnam-China relations, she said that all activities of China are part of a policy to create difficulties to the Vietnamese people's socialist construction in order to weaken the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

She stressed: "We support the fair and reasonable proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We resolutely protest against the hostile acts of the Chinese side, and condemn the Kampuchean authorities for blindly toeing China's line. We demand that the questions in the Vietnam-China and Vietnam-Kampuchea relations be settled through peaceful negotiations on the basis of Vietnam's proposals. We express the Hungarian people's solidarity with the valiant Vietnamese people."

UK Group, Swedish Press

OW260255Y Hanoi VNA in English 0236 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi 26 Jun (VNA)--The Britain-Vietnam Association on June 19 issued a statement fully supporting Vietnam's proposal that China send its representative to discuss with Vietnam the differences over the Hoa people question.

The association said it believed the Vietnamese, more than any other people, wish to live in peace with neighbouring countries and to have a chance to rebuild their country. They have proved their desire to negotiate and maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people in spite of all slanders, the statement added.

The Swedish paper AFTONBLADET on June 15 said: "Peking has rejected Vietnam's proposal for negotiation to settle the issue, saying that this proposal is 'meaningless and insincere.' Vietnam has always refuted the allegation that it is carrying out an anti-China policy. This is because Vietnam is rebuilding its country and needs to live in peace and friendship with all neighbouring countries. Vietnam has unambiguously affirmed that there cannot be any anti-China campaign in Vietnam. The accusation that Vietnam persecutes the Chinese residents is completely untrue."

The paper continued: The Sino-Vietnamese relation is worsening seriously. The question is, what is China's objective in this new propaganda campaign?

Another Swedish paper, DAGENS NYHETER, said on June 21: "The virulent attacks against Vietnam along with the cutting of aid for national reconstruction in Vietnam is a serious proof of the shift in China's foreign policy. China is using the Hoa people issue as an excuse to attack Vietnam in other fields, too. The consistent anti-imperialist policy of Vietnam could not please the Chinese leaders who have taken anti-Soviet activities as guiding principle in their foreign policy. If Peking really is concerned with the lot of Chinese residents, it would have reacted strongly at the treatment of the Chinese residents in Kampuchea."

#### CPUSA Leader Cited

BK270248Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to the news agency of the Soviet Union, the Executive Committee of the U.S. Communist Party held a plenary session in New York recently at which party Secretary General Gus Hall made a report. Comrade Gus Hall criticized the foreign policy of the Peking leadership, noting that it was an evil, reactionary and counter-revolutionary policy.

He also said: I wonder what people must think of those handful of individuals who pretend to be communists but who politically and ideologically conspire with the fascists, racists and reactionary forces in the world. I wonder what people must think of the political bureau of a communist party which has given support to imperialist forces throughout the world, such as Chile, Zaire, NATO and others.

#### AFP REPORTS VIETNAMESE INVASION OF CAMBODIA

BK280649Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 28 Jun (AFP)--Vietnam has launched a new invasion of Cambodia, according to Thai and foreign intelligence reports here today. Vietnamese troops have penetrated as much as 50 kilometers (34 miles) in places and have made a pincer movement toward Phnom Penh, the reports stated. The jaws of the pincers were said to be from 35 to 40 kilometers (21 to 24 miles) from the capital on the north and south sides.

Units of nine to ten different army divisions were taking part in the invasion, intelligence sources said.

The Cambodian radio has not mentioned an invasion but reported a hasty rice harvest in a number of districts apparently endangered by the Vietnamese drive.

Thai and foreign intelligence sources said the Vietnamese were consolidating positions in the Parrot's Beak region southeast of Phnom Penh (Svay Rieng Province) and in the rubber plantations near the towns of Mimot and Snoul north of the Beak in Kompong Cham Province, without meeting Cambodian opposition.

Several times, the Voice of Cambodia has announced that captured Vietnamese officers revealed an invasion plan. They said in broadcasts that the initial military and political goal of Hanoi was to conquer eastern Cambodia--the left bank of the Mekong River--and set up a pro-Vietnamese government there.

Phnom Penh has charged that the 600,000 Cambodians living in Vietnam and 200,000 Cambodian refugees who joined them were being trained to take over eastern Cambodia.

Vietnamese radio made no comment today about an invasion. Instead, it reported a series of clashes at different points of the border of southeastern Cambodia on June 16, 20 and 25. The radio said more than 500 Cambodians were killed or wounded during fighting north and south of the Parrot's Beak. But military experts here only knew of minor clashes during that period.

Intelligence data gathered in the last few weeks indicated that nine well-equipped Vietnamese divisions had come down from the north to relieve units hammered during the Vietnamese offensives at the end of last year and early this year.

#### VNA STATEMENT REFUTES CAMBODIAN COUP PLOT CHARGES

OW271513Y Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun--On June 24, 1978, Kampuchean Vice Premier in Charge of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary informed the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh of a so-called "coup plan" engineered by Vietnam in collaboration with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea. On June 25, 1978, the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Kampuchea also issued a press communique in this connection.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to refute this extremely ridiculous slander of the Kampuchean side.

As is known to everybody, since the complete liberation of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean authorities have carried out an extremely brutal policy with regard to the people of their country, barbarously repressing and ruthlessly purging all those who oppose their anti-popular and traitorous line. With regard to Vietnam, they have whipped up a propaganda campaign aimed at inciting national enmity, rejected all the fair and reasonable proposals of Vietnam aimed at solving questions in the relations between the two countries through negotiations, while frantically intensifying their war of aggression all along the border with Vietnam, committing atrocious crimes against the Vietnamese people.

This reactionary policy of the Kampuchean authorities has caused great losses to the Kampuchean people, runs counter to the national interests of Kampuchea, undermines the traditional solidarity and friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam and endangers peace and security in Southeast Asia. It only serves the interests of the international reactionaries who are nurturing expansionist ambitions in this region. It is for that reason that the Kampuchean authorities have met with increasing opposition from the people in their country and ever sterner condemnation by broad opinion in the world.

The slanderous allegations of the Kampuchean side against Vietnam are only aimed at covering up the truth and providing an excuse for them to push forward their internal purge and the repression of the Kampuchean people, continue their hostile policy and war acts against the Vietnamese people and cope with increasing pressure of world opinion demanding a peaceful settlement of the questions in the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations.

The unswerving stand of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is to resolutely defend the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam while constantly respecting the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and all other countries, persist in their solidarity with the Kampuchean people and make tireless efforts to quickly solve the questions in the relations between the two countries through negotiations.

If the Kampuchean authorities carry on with their reactionary policy they will face increased isolation in the country and the world and cannot escape complete failure.

Radio Commentary Scores 'Slander'

OW271429Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a press communique released on 25 June, the spokesman of the Information and Propaganda Ministry of Kampuchea said that in late May Kampuchea smashed what he described as Vietnam's coup attempt. In his words, the coup attempt was made in collaboration with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--to press Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation. On 24 June, Kampuchea's Vice Premier in Charge of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary voiced similar charges against Vietnam. He again stated that the four-point proposal raised by Kampuchea in the 15 May 1978 note is the basis for settlement of the problem.

Is there anything new in such absurd slanders? If possible, one can only say that the Kampuchean authorities this time went to the extreme length of charging Vietnam with coordination with the CIA to stage what they absurdly described as a coup against Kampuchea.

Over the past 3 years the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary clique, with the aid of their supporters, have conducted extremely barbarous massacres against the Kampuchean people. Meanwhile, they have mounted many nibbling attacks against Vietnam, committing innumerable crimes against the Vietnamese people. But their reactionary policy has caused a surging wave of indignation among the Kampuchean people and an outbreak of insurrections among the Kampuchean people, soldiers, workers and public employees. Such insurrections are now spreading far and wide.

Where there is oppression, there is struggle. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique are trying to sidetrack public attention from these developments by laying the blame on Vietnam. They hope that they will be able to extricate themselves from their present isolation. However, the present insurrections in Kampuchea are disturbing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and their supporters. In some public statements, the Kampuchean authorities have had to use terms of negotiations.

At a press conference on 24 June, Ieng Sary reiterated the four-point proposal in the 15 May 1978 note of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, considering it a precondition for any negotiation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. This is a very unreasonable proposal aimed at eluding negotiations and prolonging the war.



How can the Vietnamese people accept such absurd slanders with which the Kampuchean authorities again demand that Vietnam end territorial annexation and other things invented by themselves? One thing is clear, Vietnam has many times affirmed the so-called Indochinese federation question as a problem of history. Vietnam has always respected Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Observers could not fail to note the similarity between the Chinese authorities' policy toward Vietnam and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's plot. Many international newspapers remark that while the Vietnamese and Hoa people are living in harmony, the Chinese authorities suddenly cooked up a story about Vietnam's ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people. They pointed out that on this pretext, the Chinese authorities had carried out hostile activities against Vietnam and deliberately refused negotiation with Vietnam to settle the question of Hoa people, regarding Vietnam's proposal for negotiation as a propaganda move to fool public opinion.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchean authorities groundlessly accused Vietnam of intervention, subversion and attempts to press Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation. For this reason, the Kampuchean authorities also refuse Vietnam's proposal for negotiation. But facts show that the Chinese authorities have not yet given any explanation about why they shut their eyes to the plight of some 500,000 Chinese residents in Kampuchea who were terrorized, killed and expelled by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Facts are facts. No slander can smear the truth. The policy of the Communist Party and the Government of the SRV is as clear as daylight. Those who lay the blame at other's door, as the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, must remember that the blame is laid at their right door. [as heard]

#### Army Paper Scorns Charges

BK280822Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 June commentary: "The Phnom Penh Regime's Self-Condernation"]

[Text] World public opinion has been indifferent to Kampuchea's propaganda claiming Vietnamese aggression and subversion, because it has often heard this old tune. Because of this, at a 25 June conference in Phnom Penh attended by various foreign diplomatic personnel the Phnom Penh ruling clique played another ridiculous trick saying that in its attempt to topple Kampuchea, Vietnam is cooperating with the CIA.

In conjuring up the CIA label to slander Vietnam, the Phnom Penh ruling clique thought it would be able to rally a little more support from the world, particularly from [word indistinct] countries. However, (?this would presume) that public opinion is very naive. World public opinion clearly sees who is conspiring with U.S. imperialism and who opposes it. There can be no doubt.

World public opinion well knows how the Vietnamese people fought U.S. imperialism and how they dared to make sacrifices in the struggle against it not only for their own independence but also for the independence of other nations. This is an unmistakable fact as bright as daylight.

The Kampuchean authorities' anti-Vietnam slanderous trick can only further expose the Phnom Penh clique's traitorous nature opposing bonds of militant solidarity. It will never smear Vietnam's great prestige.



In slanderously charging Vietnam with attempting to topple them, the Kampuchean authorities have indirectly admitted that resistance exists in their country and have themselves exposed the fact that their regime has lost the confidence of the people who are turning against them.

The extremely antinational and cruel regime in Kampuchea, which is much detested and opposed by the people, has always tried to shirk its responsibilities and to blame external causes. One inevitable truth of life is that where there is opposition there is struggle. The more they are persecuted the more vigorously the people fight. A regime that betrays the people buries itself. This is why a ferocious and barbarous ruling clique like the present one in Kampuchea cannot escape opposition and resistance from the people.

The Kampuchean people, who waged a revolutionary struggle to drive out both the French and U.S. imperialists, can in no way condone or endure a state of self-destruction. The Phnom Penh ruling clique made a big mistake when it concluded that by attacking Vietnam it could conceal its savage crimes against and persecution and massacre of the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean authorities cannot, by slandering Vietnam, justify the fact that they are acting as somebody else's slaves in pursuing an anti-Vietnamese policy.

Even the successive press conferences Ieng Sary held in New York, Tokyo, Peking and finally in Phnom Penh cannot cover up their evil, despicable acts. The more they slander us the more they expose themselves.

RADIO CITES FRENCH JOURNALIST'S ACCOUNT OF CAMBODIAN 'GENOCIDE'

BK271620Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] After citing accounts given by Kampuchean refugees in Thailand of the mass killing of those who worked for the former Lon Nol regime and of the Kampuchean people's arduous lives, French newsman (Jean Francien) drew the attention of everyone to the genocidal policy which has been carried out by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in accordance with its often proclaimed line of "it is necessary to reverse everything."

In the November 1977 issue of NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, (Jean Francien) wrote: The "Angka" leaders want to build a society which they call ideal. It comprises only a handful of people spared from the purge, rather than having the problems of a society of millions of people with a different ideology.

According to Kampuchean refugees, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has ordered villagers to level all the beautiful houses in villages. In reality, these beautiful houses were only two-room houses built on teak pillars. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique herded all water buffalo and cattle away and forced people to replace them in dragging plows and harrows. Those who owned a motorbike were considered capitalists and enemies. Everyone must live in small thatched huts. The poor people become poorer.

Also according to the Kampuchean refugees, under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, the Kampuchean people have no freedom. They feel more oppressed than under the former Lon Nol regime. Their families are divided and their hamlets and villages are torn apart. There is no more buying, selling or trading in the markets. The people have to work until exhausted, while living miserably. Furthermore, they are affected by malaria, which helps the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in its purge. All the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand said that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique regards the Kampuchean people as cattle and horses and will tolerate no disobedience.

The refugees also said that nearly 80 percent of people living in the malaria-infested region died in December 1976 because of hardship, disease and exhaustive labor.

(Jean Francien) pointed out: Besides using miserable living conditions and exhaustive labor, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has also used machineguns to support this genocidal purge. The campaign has been systematically carried out by the Kampuchean authorities. By mid-1977, the bloody purge had eliminated 1 million people--some sources have even reported 2 million people--out of a total 8 million Kampuchean population.

No one can fail to notice this unprecedented and horrible bloodbath which has been carried out in Kampuchea by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

#### NHAN DAN ARTICLE SUPPORTS DPRK PEOPLE'S JUST STRUGGLE

OW240837Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--"The Vietnamese people fully support the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national reunification," writes Le Thiet Hung, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with Korea, in an article published by NHAN DAN today on the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

After recalling the U.S. imperialists' brutal war of aggression against the Korean people, Le Thiet Hung went on: "Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party headed by President Kim Il-song, the heroic army and people of Korea, with an iron determination to defend the independence and freedom of their motherland, accepted every sacrifice and overcame all hardships in their heroic fight and won glorious victory, forcing the U.S. to sign the 1953 armistice treaty.

"Twenty-five years have since elapsed, but the United States still has not withdrawn its troops from South Korea. Instead, it has intensified provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. scheme is to occupy South Korea permanently and turn it into a colony and military base to serve its strategic schemes in northeast Asia, thus threatening peace and security in this region.

"The reactionaries in South Korea, henchmen of the United States, have carried out a fascist policy of ruthless repression of the South Korean people, who are demanding a more democratic society.

"The Vietnamese people strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' scheme to legalize the indefinite partition of Korea and create 'two Koreas' through the acceptance of the membership of both North and South Korea in the United Nations organization.

"We express our strong support for the legitimate stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as set out by President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang on May 7: 'If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, first of all, the United States must stop the present reckless arms reinforcement and immediately withdraw all its forces from South Korea as it pledged.' This is the essential problem to be solved, because U.S. occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea. We strongly condemn the U.S. war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. and its henchmen must stop suppressing the South Korean people's struggle for higher living standards, democracy and peaceful reunification."

Le Thiet Hung went on: "The Vietnamese people are always grateful to the fraternal Korean people, who have actively supported, assisted and encouraged the Vietnamese people in their resistance against U.S. aggression and in national reconstruction today. We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the Workers Party, the government and the fraternal people of Korea led by esteemed President Kim Il-song for their precious support and assistance.

"As a close comrade-in-arms of the Korean people, the Vietnamese people deeply sympathize with the Korean people who are suffering national partition. We clearly understand that the presence of U.S. troops in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula is not only the main obstacle to the national reunification of Korea but also a serious threat to the struggle for national democracy and peace of the people in all Asian countries.

"The prolonged occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops is part of the U.S. imperialists' and the international reactionaries' counterrevolutionary global strategy.

"It is with deep sympathy that we have always followed and unswervingly and fully supported the fraternal Korean people's just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to achieve peaceful and sovereign unification of the country.

"We will do our utmost to make the fraternal friendship and the militant solidarity between the people of Vietnam and Korea flourish forever," Le Thiet Hung concluded.

#### Radio Commentary

OW262251Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "We Resolutely Side With the Fraternal Korean People"]

[Text] All progressive mankind has been following with deep concern the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and has strongly condemned the odious, slanderous allegations and war provocations against the DPRK by the United States and its lackey, the fascist Pak Chong-hui clique.

It is common knowledge that over the past 28 years, successive U.S. governments have implemented a neocolonialist policy of aggression in the northeast Asian region, constantly maintaining a tense situation in the region. Using the "1953 civilian defense treaty" as a pretext, over the past 28 years, U.S. imperialism has maintained a 50,000-man U.S. expeditionary force in South Korea. Meanwhile, the United States has built in South Korea about 200 airfields and 230 military ports of various sizes, as well as numerous warehouses and military bases. In addition to building many arms and munitions factories for the lackey South Korean army, the U.S. has built a nuclear reactor for South Korea and left open the possibility of equipping Pak Chong-hui's 700,000-man lackey army with nuclear weapons.

The Jimmy Carter administration, which is ruling the United States during the post-Vietnam period--a period characterized by U.S. weaknesses in both position and strength--has been forced to readjust the counterrevolutionary U.S. global strategy regarding the northeast Asian region. However, the basic objectives of this strategy have remained unchanged. It has become increasingly obvious that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's promise to gradually withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea is merely a deceitful political ploy. While the new troop withdrawal remains an empty promise, the actual situation on the Korean Peninsula has become tense and more explosive than ever.

In March 1978, U.S. armed forces and the lackey South Korean army conducted the largest joint military exercise ever held since the end of the Korean war. Then, less than 4 months after this war provocation dubbed "Team Spirit '78," a new week-long joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise called Ssangryong took place along the shores of the Korean Peninsula. Meanwhile, the United States has feverishly strengthened the war machinery for its lackey, the fascist Pak Chong-hui clique. In May 1978, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a bill on transferring to South Korea some \$800 million worth of weapons and military equipment. In addition, the United States has agreed to sell on credit to South Korea \$275 million worth of military equipment and has given it a reserve fund of \$90 million worth of weapons. Recently, Weisner, commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet and then Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, arrived in Seoul to discuss modernization of the South Korean army and new joint war activities [hoatj doongj chieens tranh] against the DPRK. It is noteworthy that never before have such large-scale joint U.S.-Japanese, U.S.-South Korean and U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military maneuvers repeatedly taken place over the past 28 years. Obviously, with the South Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty, South Korean-Japanese treaty and Japanese-U.S. security treaty, the United States has actually formed a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean alliance and, in collusion with opportunist international reactionary forces in northeast Asia, has formed a devilish alliance in order to besiege socialist countries, primarily the DPRK, and undermine the movement to struggle for a decent livelihood and democratic rights waged by the people living in that region.

The 28 March 1978 issue of the Korean Workers Party paper NODONG SINMUN said that all the world's peoples should jointly step up their struggle against U.S. imperialism to defend their national independence, to achieve prosperity and a victory for socialism and to protect world peace. U.S. imperialism is the No 1 enemy of the world's peoples. To struggle against U.S. imperialism is a common task of all justice- and peace-loving people of all countries, regardless of their differences in social and political systems, political viewpoints and religious creeds. A country's stand toward U.S. imperialism is a matter of principle which clearly shows whether or not that country really cares about defending its freedom and independence.

We can be rightfully proud that throughout the past 28 years, the Vietnamese people have always been faithful to their unswerving, principled stand: To resolve the Korea issue, the only correct way is for U.S. imperialism to rapidly and unconditionally withdraw all its troops and lethal equipment from South Korea and permanently relinquish its scheme of creating two Koreas, so that the Korean people will be able to achieve their aspiration of peacefully unifying their country without any foreign interference. Now as before, the Vietnamese people have always pledged to stand with the fraternal Korean people and resolutely supported the legitimate demands of the Workers Party, government and fraternal people of Korea in their struggle for national unification.

#### Fatherland Front Message

OW271625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, on the "month of solidarity with the Korean people struggling for national unification" (June 25-July 27).

The message says: As a comrade-in-arms fighting in the same trench against the common enemy--the U.S. imperialist aggressors--the Vietnamese people have always followed with profound sympathy and supported the Korean people's just struggle for national unification.



We energetically condemn the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for their provocative actions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, especially by holding large-scale military exercises and many times seizing fishermen of the DPRK.

We strongly condemn the warlike acts of the U.S. imperialists who are intensifying their military forces and consolidating the fascist dictatorial regime in South Korea, in an attempt to perpetuate the partition of Korea.

We fully support the three principles and the five-point program put forward by Chairman Kim Il-song for the peaceful and sovereign unification of Korea.

We urge the U.S. imperialists to withdraw at once their troops and all their weapons from South Korea, and let the Korean people settle themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference.

The message wishes the Korean people many and still greater achievements in the building of socialism and in the struggle for national unification.

#### Mass Organizations Voice Support

OW270809Y Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun (VNA)--"The Vietnamese people will always stand beside the fraternal Korean people in their just struggle for national reunification," says a joint message sent by Vietnamese mass organisations to their Korean counterparts on the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification which opened yesterday. The message was signed by the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, the Vietnam Committee for Support to Korea, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee and the Vietnam Peace Committee. It condemned the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly the recent largescale military exercise and the seizures of DPRK fishermen.

It also condemned the "two Koreas" scheme of the United States and the dictatorial regime in South Korea aimed at permanently dividing Korea.

It demanded the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea, so that the Korean people may settle their internal affairs without foreign intervention.

It expressed full support for the three principles and five directives for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and the fair and reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government to achieve peaceful and sovereign unification of the country.

IRAQI PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW261601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ith Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq led by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general and director of the External Relations Board of the party, arrived here today at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



It was welcomed by Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, secretary, and director of the External Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Tran Quang Huy, minister at the premier's office and member of the party Central Committee; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy director of the External Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Chanh, vice minister of foreign trade; and others. Also present was Ala Shafik ar-Rawi, Iraqi ambassador to Vietnam.

#### Talks Begin

JN271712Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The party talks between the Ba'th Party delegation and the Vietnam Communist Party delegation began in Hanoi today. The Ba'th Party delegation was headed by Comrade Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the party, and included Comrades 'Abd al-Pattah Muhammad Amin, member of the party Regional Command and member of the Revolution Command Council; Fawzi Rashid 'Abdallah, director of the General Secretariat Office at the National Command; Zuhayr al-Qadiri, director of the Foreign Relations Office at the National Command; and several officials of popular and vocational organizations. The Vietnamese side was headed by Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and head of the foreign affairs office in the Central Committee.

During the meeting, Comrade ar-Razzaz affirmed that the Ba'th Party aspires to build the most cordial relations with the Vietnam Communist Party and to strengthen relations of struggle, as well as to consolidate economic, cultural and scientific ties between the two countries so as to have a common struggle stand in the confrontation of imperialism.

Comrade Xuan Thuy, head of the Vietnamese side, welcomed the comrade assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party and the delegation accompanying him. He stressed the strength of bonds of struggle between the two friendly parties and countries. He referred to his country's firm stand in support of Arab issues, particularly the central Arab cause, Palestine and the restoration of the usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

Today's meetings dealt with an exchange of views on various international issues, relations between the two parties and means to develop cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Comrade ar-Razzaz and the delegation accompanying him today visited the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, the late Vietnamese leader, in Hanoi, and placed a wreath on the grave of the Vietnamese leader.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION VISITS GDR 14-24 JUNE

OW241605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front headed by Ha Thi Que, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Presidium member of the front Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic from June 14-24 at the invitation of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR.

The delegation visited and exchanged experiences on the front work at Potsdam, Rostock and Frankfurt and many production collectives, including the "Nguyen Van Troi" labour brigade at the Eisenhuettenstadt steelworks.

IV. 28 Jun 78

K 15

VIETNAM

While receiving the delegation, Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, Werner Kirkzoff, vice president of the front, and other officials expressed the unswerving militant solidarity of all strata of people, parties and mass organisations in the GDR with the Vietnamese people.

STATE PLANNING DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY 9-21 JUNE

OW231551Y Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--A State Planning Commission delegation led by the commission's vice chairman, Duong Bach Lien, visited Hungary from June 9 to 21.

Duong Bach Lien had talks with Gyorgy Doro, vice chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office, on immediate and long-term economic cooperation between the two countries. It visited industrial and agricultural establishments in Budapest and elsewhere.

The delegation was cordially received by Istvan Huszar, Political Committee member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST FOR CEMA SESSION

OW271603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice premier, arrived in Bucharest on June 26 to attend the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid [CEMA].

The delegation includes Le Khac, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.

It was welcomed in Bucharest by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee [RCPCC], deputy prime minister; Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCPCC, deputy prime minister, Romanian permanent member at the CEMA; C. Cocirla, member of the party Central Committee, minister of electric energy; D. Turcus, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, vice minister for foreign affairs; and other officials.

Tran Thuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Romania, and other embassy staff members and Vietnamese students in Bucharest were present.

CATTLE DONATED BY CUBA ARRIVE IN LAM DONG PROVINCE

OW251252Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Jun (VNA)--Two hundred and fifty-five dairy cattle donated by Cuba were handed over to the Duc Trong dairy-cattle breeding centre in the central highlands province of Lam Dong on June 24.

Speaking at the reception ceremony, Le Thu, deputy secretary of the provincial committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the provincial people's committee, expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party, the government and fraternal people of Cuba.

Cuban Ambassador Ms Melba Hernandez, who was also present, reaffirmed Cuba's support for Vietnam in her efforts to build and defend the country.

An emulation drive had been launched among the personnel of the Duc Trong dairy farm to make the Cuban cattle thrive.

#### NATIONALITIES COMMISSION CHAIRMAN TRANSFERRED TO 'OTHER DUTIES'

BK280246Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Communique of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee]

[Text] The National Assembly Standing Committee held a regular session on 27 June under the chairmanship of committee Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the session were representatives of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, the People's Supreme Procuratorate and the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee.

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee heard Vice Premier and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on the relations between our country and China. The committee voiced full agreement with our government's appraisal of and stand on this situation.
2. At the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly Standing Committee ratified the establishment of the General Department for Tourism under the Council of Ministers.
3. At the proposal of the premier, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided that Comrade Vu Lap will cease his duties as chairman of the government's Nationalities Commission in order to assume other duties. Also at the premier's proposal, the National Assembly Standing Committee appointed our country's ambassadors plenipotentiary and extraordinary to a number of countries.
4. At the proposal of the National Assembly Standing Committee chairman, the committee appointed two specialized jurors, two people's jurors and two deputy prosecutors for the special people's court in Ho Chi Minh City.
5. The National Assembly Standing Committee decided on a number of matters related to the trial work of the People's Supreme Court.

#### BINH TRI THIEN MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES CONDUCT EXERCISES

OW261321Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] In order to further strengthen combat organization and readiness and to fight victoriously under all circumstances, the Binh Tri Thien provincial military command, in coordination with the military organizations from districts, cities and towns, has organized coordinated combat exercises for the militia and self-defense forces.

With a high spirit of combat readiness and in order to fulfill all leadership and command requirements in the best way, all cadres and combatants of the militia, guerrilla and self-defense forces and all organs have striven to overcome difficulties and obstacles to satisfactorily complete all tasks.

To date, all militia and self-defense units from border areas to coastal regions, all divisions and regiments engaging in irrigation work and land reclamation and all self-defense units of various organs, state farms and enterprises throughout the province have worked out combat plans to defend the homeland.

#### CAM PHA DISTRICT SETS UP MOBILE MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE UNITS

OW261323Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] At present, all villages, organs and enterprises in Cam Pha district, Quang Ninh Province have set up mobile militia and self-defense units which stand ready to fight to protect production and maintain security at sea. Fishing cooperatives in the district have set up militia fleets and flotillas. Cadres have been assigned to directly guide the building and training of militia and self-defense forces on strategic islands. The militia flotillas of the Minh Chau, Quang Lac, Ngoc Vung and Thang Loi fishing cooperatives have properly coordinated productive work with combat preparedness while maintaining security at sea and on offshore islands.

#### HO CHI MINH CITY BOURGEOIS TRADERS SWITCH TO PRODUCTION

OW251515Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] To date, 95 percent of the bourgeois traders' households in Ho Chi Minh City have registered for productive work, with 70 percent of them having left for various provinces. Recently, with the positive assistance from the city's mobilization committee and the precincts, hundreds of bourgeois traders' households have left for the provinces to carry out their production plans, or for their native villages to engage in various occupations.

At present, many precincts of the city have basically completed their plans of persuading bourgeois traders to engage in production. The city has provided the necessary means and created favorable conditions for the bourgeois traders to quickly stabilize their lives and carry out their production plans. Thousands of homes have been built in Minh Hai and Long An provinces. Food stores have been established in Kien Giang and Minh Hai provinces. Cadres have been sent to coordinate with the localities in eliminating difficulties on the spot and assisting the bourgeois traders in carrying out their production plans. Enjoying this solicitous care, many bourgeois households have decided to stay in the new areas. A bourgeois from the 15th ward of the 6th precinct, who has left for productive work in Phung Hiep district, Hau Giang Province, has returned to the city to persuade four households to join him in raising eels, producing peanut oil and processing fodders. Many entire households in the 5th, 6th and 8th precincts have joined the productive sector and have written letters encouraging their relatives to do the same.

#### VO CHI CONG PRESIDES OVER CONFERENCE ON NORTHERN AGRICULTURE

BK231055Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The premier's office on 15 and 16 June met with chairmen of the people's committees of the northern provinces and cities and with representatives of sectors concerned to discuss measures for procuring grain reaped in the winter-spring crop season, accelerating the cultivation of the summer-fall crop and the 10th-month crop, and intensifying the flood and typhoon control work.

Presiding over the conference was Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

Commenting on the grain task, Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong said: because the grain task is of great importance to our party and state during the present stage, all central-level sectors and the local party committees and administrations at all levels must be fully responsible for joining the grain sector in carrying out this task. They must develop a new, thoroughly revolutionary spirit in producing and procuring grain, rely on the spirit of self-reliance to solve the grain problem, strengthen leadership over the production of grain, make very effort to practice thrift in the distribution and consumption of grain, resolutely struggle against all acts of corruption and waste of grain and adopt effective measures to insure that grain will be produced in such a way as to meet the demands of the people and the state.

The vice premier added: All localities must provide close guidance over harvesting activities, mobilize all available labor forces to quickly and carefully carry out the harvesting work, and reduce to the minimum the losses incurred during harvesting.

With regard to flood and typhoon control work, the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control has noted that in 1977, various sectors and echelons exerted great efforts in overcoming difficulties concerning weather conditions and grain shortages, concentrating on guiding the cadres, people and soldiers to complete quickly the building and embankment of river dikes and protective dikes, on promptly repairing the damage caused to river dikes and protective dikes and on applying technical innovations to the embankment and management of dikes. Good preparations have been made for diverting and slowing down the flow of flash floods, and manpower has been organized and employed in a more rational manner.

However, some shortcomings still exist in the flood and typhoon control work. Therefore, we must, as an immediate step, quickly consolidate and bring into full play the flood and typhoon control steering committees at all levels and in all sectors, particularly in districts and villages. We must also concentrate on providing guidance for organizing and training the dike protection forces, and preparing necessary materials for the control of floods in all areas, especially in areas without protective dikes.

It is necessary for provinces which have not yet completed the embankment of river dikes and protective dikes to concentrate manpower on quickly fulfilling the set plan. They must closely and thoroughly inspect all sections of dikes and dams and every protective dike and culvert in order to readjust promptly the dike protection plan, and actively solve all difficulties so as to be able to intensively carry out the plan to clear riverbeds from now until July. It is particularly necessary for Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces to adopt decisive measure to clear the dry riverbed.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTRY URGES COMPLETION OF RICE TRANSPLANTING

OW242157Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Cable from the Ministry of Agriculture to the provincial people's committees--date not given]

[Text] Up to now, the speed of harvesting the 5th month-spring rice and of preparing the soil has remained very slow. To basically complete rice transplanting in July, the Ministry of Agriculture urges the provinces to attach importance to the following tasks:

1. Concentrate all forces on completing the 5th month-spring rice harvest in June.



2. Accelerate and complete soil preparation prior to 5 July by using all means available, including machines, buffaloes, oxen and hoes.
3. Concentrate all manpower on completing the early 10th-month rice crop transplanting prior to 5 July.
4. Properly care for and manage all young rice plants to insure that they are ready for transplanting and to exceed the planned transplanted acreage.

## OUTPUT OF FACTORIES IN SOUTH REPORTED

OW251246Y Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Jun (VNA)--Factories in Ho Chi Minh City, with local materials, have produced 40,000 bicycles since the beginning of this year.

At Cuu Long, workers have built a new type of cutting machine, raising frame shaping output threefold. Another bicycle factory, Giai Phong, has used tons of shell casings for welding, and manufactured dozens of cutting tools.

Almost 400 tons of parts have been made from scrap metals by other factories and satellite workshops.

In the past four months, the Bien Hoa mechanical engineering plant in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, produced 13,000 ploughshares and hoes. Despite a shortage of materials, the plant managed to fill orders for 20 maize shelling machines, noodle makers and apatite grinders.

## DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL NGUYEN VAN VINH ANNOUNCED

OW271459Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] With deepest grief, the Defense Ministry and family of Comrade Nguyen Van Vinh announce that Comrade Nguyen Van Vinh, major general [thieus twongs] of the VPA, former deputy defense minister and former chairman of the Reunification Department of the VCP Central Committee, recipient of the first class "Victory" order, the third class Medal of Merit and three "Glorious Fighter" orders--first, second and third classes--from the National Assembly and government, passed away on 16 June 1978 at the age of 60 in the GDR after a grave illness, despite the great care of the party and government and the devoted treatment given him by the professors and physicians.

The memorial service will be held from 0800 to 1100 on 28 June at the military club.

The Defense Ministry and Comrade Nguyen Van Vinh's family

## MELBOURNE REPORTS OPENING OF MINISTERIAL TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW262210Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[From "Focus on Australia" program]

[Text] Japan and Australia have emphasized the importance of their relationship for the future development of Asia and the South Pacific. Both countries stressed this aspect of relations at the start of the fifth Australia-Japan ministerial committee meeting in Canberra. From Canberra, Graham Dobell reports:

The meeting was opened with keynote speeches by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Peacock and Mr Sonoda. The speeches reflected statements by officials before the meeting that there are no burning issues in the relationship between the countries. Both foreign ministers started off by focusing on the international economic situation, the multilateral trade negotiations, calls for government support for the common fund and the problems of north-south relations.

Mr Sonoda said economic recovery by the advanced industrial nations was a prerequisite for the stable development of the global economy. He repeated Japan's assurance that it would seek a prompt reduction of its current accounts surplus.

The foreign minister said Japan was fully aware of the strong interest which Australia has expressed in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations' treatment of agricultural products. Japan would make every possible effort in this area, but Mr Sonoda pointed to the constraints imposed on Japan by its domestic difficulties in the agricultural field. The issue of primary commodities and especially the establishment of a common fund was among the largest issues between north and south today. He said Japan was prepared to make every effort to achieve an effectively constituted common fund.

On bilateral matters the foreign minister said Japan ran major deficits every year in its trade with Australia. Last year for instance, Japan's deficit was about \$3,000 million. Although Japan did not necessarily seek a balance in this two-way trade, Tokyo hoped that in view of this imbalance Australia would abolish its restrictions on manufactured imports. Mr Sonoda referred to Japan's continuing interest in buying Australia's uranium, iron ore and coking coal and gaining access to fisheries in the 200-mile zone soon to be declared by Australia.

Mr Sonoda emphasized that the Japan-Australia relationship had become important in the global context. The two countries were expected to play a responsible role for the prosperity and welfare of the Asia-Pacific area. Mr Sonoda said it was extremely important for the development of ASEAN and other Asian nations that Australia and Japan work together in the closest of contact.

In his speech the Australian foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, said that the north-south dialog was crucial to the future direction of the international economy. The greater part of global economic activity was determined by the actions of developed countries such as Japan and Australia. In terms of these developing countries, Mr Peacock said, Australia had argued firmly for a freer and more open trade. Australia gave priority to the subjects of food security, industrialization and official development assistance. Mr Peacock said Australia welcomed the special attention Japan was giving to broadening its links with the countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

[Begin Peacock recording] Australia and Japan, two of the major trading nations in this region, have--I believe--a particular role to play in furthering the process of economic development in neighboring countries. The continual challenge that confronts us both is to pursue these objectives sensibly, efficiently and quickly within the domestic economic constraints that are imposed upon both of us.

In Southeast Asia these issues and challenges come into particularly sharp focus. For both of us, Southeast Asia is of prime political and economic significance. The stability and economic development of the region is in our national interests. Southeast Asia has the prospect of a period of peace following 30 years of war and turmoil in much of the area. Australia welcomes the efforts by the ASEAN countries to develop their relations with non-ASEAN members in the region and believes that the prospects for peace will be enhanced by sound regional relationships.

The emergence of ASEAN as an important regional organization making a positive impact on economic development and political stability in the region is something both Australia and Japan welcome. Both our countries place particular emphasis on developing friendly and substantive relations with the ASEAN countries. [end recording]

#### Talks Conclude

OW280053Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Canberra 27 Jun (KYODO)--Japan and Australia ended two days of ministerial conference here Tuesday after agreeing to promote multilateral trade talks and dialogue between developed and underdeveloped nations.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Australian counterpart Andrew Peacock outlined the results of the conference in a joint press conference Tuesday evening.

The two countries also agreed to start negotiations for conclusion of a bilateral fishery agreement next month and hold talks on Australia's exports of uranium ores to Japan.

Establishment of joint bodies for studying the value of Australian resources and for developing the technology involved in coal liquefaction and solar energy was also agreed upon.

However, the two nations failed to iron out differences of views on the European Communities (EC) trade protectionism. Australia had sought Japan's sympathy in its opposition to EC's import controls, especially on farm products. While opposing EC's protectionism in principle, Japan refused to join Australia in its stiff attitude toward EC's move for selective emergency import restrictions.

## SUHARTO, LEE KUAN YEW END PRIVATE TALKS IN BALI

BK271352Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The consultative meeting between President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew ended this afternoon after 1 hour and 40 minutes of private talks in Bedugul, Bali. After the meeting, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that among the items of economic cooperation agreed upon at the meeting was the possibility of Singapore cooperating in the development of Batam Island. There was also the possibility of greater cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries.

He said that during the meeting he and President Suharto had reached a consensus on almost all major world events. He added that they also had good mutual understanding on strengthening ASEAN cooperation.

Touching on relations with the People's Republic of China, Lee Kuan Yew said that Singapore will establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China after Indonesia restores its relations with that country.

Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, after being briefed by President Suharto, said that Indonesia-Singapore economic cooperation will be discussed further by a special team. President Suharto and his party arrived back in Jakarta by 1700 today.

## Sudharmono Comments on Talks

BK280917Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0722 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bedugul, 28 Jun (ANTARA)--The five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), particularly Indonesia, do not want to see the entry of communist ideology into their respective countries. Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen here after a meeting between President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Tuesday [27 June] "we are not against communist countries but we should remain vigilant".

If ASEAN establishes relations with them, they should in no way impose their will on us," Sudharmono said further.

He indicated that there should be a common view between the ASEAN nations concerning international issues, such as ASEAN's role in the non-aligned movement, the attitude towards the north-south dialogue, internal consolidation to face the Indochina problem and superpowers and so forth.

Questioned on the attitude of Indonesia and ASEAN in the face of communist threats, he pointed out that Indonesia was based on Pancasila and banned communism, but it did not oppose communist countries while rejecting communist ideology. ASEAN, based on the Bangkok Declaration, is not aimed at opposing any other countries either. ASEAN was set up to promote the resilience of each member country, he explained.

Sudharmono disclosed that the informal talks between Indonesian and Singapore leaders which had lasted for two days in Bali would be followed by technical meetings to explore areas where closer cooperation was possible.

On the Batam project, he said that through the Bali talks it was expected that this bi-lateral project could be sped up in its realisation. He also mentioned the possibility of Singapore private parties investing in other parts of Indonesia.

The informal talks in Bali were described by Sudharmono as most useful for the promotion of bilateral cooperation. Among the matters discussed were ASEAN attitudes towards the north-south dialogue, the non-bloc conference and the superpowers, "as well as ASEAN consolidation and uniformity of view concerning world issues."

It was further indicated that ASEAN was now facing impediments in the spheres of capital, technology, trade and in dealing with advanced nations. "The most important thing is that we should consolidate ourselves in the fields of national resilience and domestic economy," he said.

ASEAN cooperation should not be hampered by the difference of interests in the various sectors. "We do not want to sacrifice our national interests, but we do not want either to force anything which runs counter to the interests of other members," said Sudharmono. In this case there should be understanding, but in the meantime there are still other interests which can be reconciled, and here lies the usefulness of such informal meetings, he added.

As regards the diesel engine project of ASEAN, he said that Indonesia approved of this project in Singapore which would produce diesel engines of up to 200 hp and only those of 500 hp upwards would be marketed in Indonesia, because this country wanted to develop its own diesel engines of up to 200 hp.

Singapore will reevaluate the implementation of this project on the basis of Indonesia's attitude, and there is the possibility of suspending or changing the project if it turns out to be unprofitable.

Pressed further by newsmen, Sudharmono said that Singapore apparently wanted to change the diesel project but the type of the substitute project had not been definitely fixed.

#### Singapore Diesels Restricted

HK280919Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Kuta, Bali, 27 Jun (ANTARA)--State Minister Sudharmono said in Bali Monday [26 June] Indonesia had no objections to Singapore's plan to produce diesel engines of 200 hp, but only those over 500 hp will be allowed into Indonesia.

Speaking to the newsmen shortly after a face-to-face meeting between President Suharto and Premier Lee Kuan yew at the Pertamina cottage in Kuta Monday, he added that the statesmen had discussed not only political questions but also economic questions in the framework of ASEAN regional cooperation.

Indonesia had objected to Singapore's plan to produce diesel engines under 500 hp, for Indonesia produces small diesels in Surabaya and feared competition from the Singapore plant.

The ASEAN project is part of a regional economic cooperation scheme with financial assistance from Japan, the products of which will be sold in ASEAN countries and if possible to other non-ASEAN countries.

#### BRIEFS

IRANIAN LOAN--The Indonesian ambassador to Iran, Nasrun Sjahran, reported to President Suharto on 24 June on the implementation of a \$200 million Iranian loan agreement. Nasrun Sjahran told newsmen that the loan would be used to finance the construction of a fertilizer plant in West Java. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK]



## MALAYSIA

## HUSSEIN ADDRESSES NATION IN PRE-ELECTION BROADCAST

BK271030Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Datuk Hussein bin Onn said the Barisan Nasional [National Front] needs a new mandate from the people to achieve its objectives of bringing about peace, prosperity, social justice and a better life for all. He stressed that it seeks another mandate not because it is obsessed with power. Datuk Hussein, who is the chairman of the Barisan Nasional, was speaking to the nation over Radio Malaysia last night. His speech is the first of a series of talks by leaders of political parties in connection with the general election.

Datuk Hussein said that to achieve its aim, the Barisan Nasional would try to form an honest and clean government not only at federal but also at state level. As leader of the Barisan Nasional, Datuk Hussein pledged to uphold the trust of the people and to use the power entrusted to him fairly and justly. He said the general election was important in that he would renew the mandate given to the Barisan Nasional to continue with the implementation of the third Malaysia plan and the new economic policy. It was also important because it will insure that the freedom and peace enjoyed by the people could be maintained and inherited by the next generation.

The present government with its capability and experience, skill and expertise has instilled a lot of confidence overseas, especially among financial institutions and investors. This has given the government inspiration and encouragement to implement its development program in a rapid pace resulting in more effective and widespread benefit for the people.

## PARAMOUNT RULER APPOINTS NEW SABAH CHIEF OF STATE

BK261713Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] has appointed Encik (Mohamed Adnan) as the new yang dipertuan negeri [chief of state] of Sabah to succeed the late Datuk Ahmad Koron. Encik (Mohamed Adnan) received his letter of appointment from his majesty at the Istana Negara [state palace] in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon. Encik (Mohamed Adnan), who is 60, was former permanent secretary to the Sabah State Ministry of Health. He retired in 1972.

## BRIEFS

RUBBER SUBSIDY--Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn on 22 June announced an additional incentive subsidy for rubber smallholders. The subsidy given by the government at 900 ringgit per acre was found in sufficient to support the increasing replanting cost. The additional subsidy totalling 300 ringgit per acre in direct grant will be effective from 1 January this year. Datuk Hussein explained that smallholders with 5 acres of land or less before 1 January 1957 would be eligible for subsidy amounting to 1,200 ringgit per acre and an additional 100 ringgit per acre as incentive bonus. This meant that smallholders belonging to this group would receive a subsidy amounting to 1,300 ringgit per acre. Those with 10 acres or less on or before 1 January 1978 would receive subsidy 1,200 ringgit per acre. However those with more than 10 acres would continue to receive 900 ringgit per acre. Datuk Hussein said those who were eligible for the replanting scheme and to plant new rubber trees, whose maximum eligibility for both schemes were 12 acres, would receive a subsidy at 1,200 ringgit per acre for the first 10 acres, while the remaining 2 acres would receive the old rate at 900 ringgit per acre. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic in English 0630 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK]

AFP: DISSIDENT REPORTEDLY ESCAPES TO U.S.

OW271143Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 27 Jun (AFP)--Filipino leftwing dissident Miss Rosario Planas, who narrowly eluded arrest by martial law authorities in April, has escaped to the United States and joined an exiles movement opposed to President Ferdinand Marcos, unconfirmed reports said today.

Miss Planas, a lawyer, stood and lost in the April 7 parliamentary elections under the banner of the opposition People's Power Party (Laban). She escaped arrest on charges of subversion and dissident activities, the day after the election, and had not been heard of since.

Today's report in the Manila EVENING POST said Miss Planas said in Washington upon arrival that U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale, who visited Manila in early May, had been "instrumental" in helping her decide to escape. The U.S. Embassy and Philippine officials were unavailable for confirmation of the report. During his Manila visit, Mr Mondale warned President Marcos about alleged violations of human rights and met leaders of the country's opposition groups. Miss Planas was today expected to apply for political asylum in the United States. The EVENING POST said she had been made director of political refugee affairs by the anti-Marcos "Movement for a Free Philippines."

MARCOS SAYS TENURE OF INTERIM ASSEMBLY INDEFINITE

OW260536Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0452 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 26 Jun (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has refused to be tied down to any definite timetable for calling elections to a regular national assembly saying that would be unwise if not foolhardy. Mr Marcos was speaking in a published interview today with the English language Philippines DAILY EXPRESS which asked him about suggestions that the tenure of the present Interim Batasang (Assembly) be limited to only two years to hasten the restoration of political normalcy. The Batasang, which has no fixed tenure, was convened June 12 as the country's first legislature after nearly six years of martial law. Its main task is to pave the way for the lifting of the emergency and the calling of regular assembly elections.

Mr. Marcos, who rules as president, prime minister and temporary speaker, told the express it would be reasonable to say the Batasang should not last longer than six years, which is the tenure of a regular assembly provided for under the new constitution. He added however it seemed "unwise, perhaps foolhardy, to tie our hands" on a definite timetable for completing the Batasang's work.

Mr. Marcos said full normalization "is above all a matter of working to establish the conditions that would allow us to resume fully our normal political process." The president defended a proposal allocating to defense the biggest share of the proposed 1979 national budget of 34.3 billion pesos (4.6 billion dollars). According to him, the Defense Ministry, whose proposed share is 5.5 billion pesos (743 million dollars), "is responsible for nearly all of our national security requirements."

Mr. Marcos said the immediate major tasks facing the Batasang, were the passage of the new budget and approval of a new local government code which would provide for a more effective government at the "grass-roots level."

#### SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

# NTIS

---

National Technical Information Service  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Springfield, Virginia 22151

06

**END**

**7. 18. 78**